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TIAN JIYUN TO ACCOMPANY LI XIANNIAN ON TOUR

OW020320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who will accompany President Li Xiannian on his visit to Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey and Nepal, said in an interview with XINHUA that he hopes to learn something about the development of the economies of these countries. Tian, 55, an economist specializing in financial matters, is the youngest member of China's state leadership. He was appointed vice-premier at the Sixth National People's Congress in June 1983. He is also secretary-general of the State Council. "I also expect to explore new ways of expanding economic cooperation and trade with the four Asian countries," Tian said.

Before joining the State Council, Tian served as head of the Department of Finance in Sichuan, China's most populous province. In 1978 he helped Zhao Ziyang, then provincial party secretary of Sichuan, restructure the province's economic framework. Tian's articles on transforming the financial system and expanding the decision-making power of enterprises have been widely circulated.

As vice-premier in charge of finance, commerce and trade, Tian's most important task is overseeing the restructuring of China's economic system. He and his colleagues are currently studying new ways of managing the national economy by basing decisions on economic returns rather than on administrative convenience. Tian himself has proposed a number of reforms on the basis of serious investigation.

Tian Jiyun was born in 1929, the son of a revolutionary cadre in Shandong. He began to work at the age of 11 in a factory in the liberated area of that province and joined the local people's resistance to Japanese aggression. He had been engaged in financial work since 1947. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1945 and was elected a member of the Central Committee at the 12th National Congress of the party in 1982.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER MEETING ENDS

OW292107 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] After a 5-day exchange of opinions at the conventions and group discussion meetings, the first meeting of the Shanghai International Technological Transfer Conference successfully ended on the afternoon of 27 February. The second symposium on international economic law also will be held in Shanghai this year.

The meeting included an extensive exchange of opinions and discussions on issues centering on the legal stipulations and implementation of technological cooperation, and the ownership, sale and transfer of technology and on the legal aspects governing disputes over technological cooperation. Twenty-five topics have been announced by the Chinese and U.S. sides. The representatives of juridical, trade and industrial circles of both sides spoke enthusiastically at the meeting, commented and questioned others' speeches and answered questions. The participants also freely expressed their views at group discussion meetings. The meeting has yielded the expected results.

A cocktail party to mark the closing of the Shanghai International Technological Transfer Conference will be held tonight at the International Hotel.

GUOJI WENTI YANJIU DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR CONTENTION

HK291310 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 84 pp 1-6

[Article by Li Ning: "Intensified U.S.-Soviet Contention and International Tensions"]

[Text] A prominent characteristic of the development of the international situation in 1983 was that the U.S.-Soviet contention was greatly intensified and the tense and turbulent international situation was aggravated. Some people in the Soviet Union and Western countries even hold that the present tension is more severe than in the cold war period of the 1950's, and the most severe since World War II. True, the fact that the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union has been swiftly accelerated, their military confrontation in Europe and in the Far East and Pacific regions has been aggravated, their expansion in the Third World countries has been speeded up and new military interventions have been adopted in some regions, and some new hot spots have emerged when the old have yet not cooled down, symbolize an aggravated, tense, and turbulent international situation. How serious is the tense international situation at present, and how will it develop? This is a question people throughout the world are showing great concern over and paying close attention to. In order to probe this question, it is necessary to review and analyze the situation of U.S.-Soviet contention.

I

The development of the situation over the past year once again proves that the source of international tension is the contention between the two hegemonist powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, except that the characteristics of this contention have been constantly changing along with the changing situation at different times. Generally speaking, since the 1980's, due to the growth and decline of the relative strength of the two sides and changes in their respective situations, the posture of the U.S.-Soviet contention has been basically deadlocked. In 1983 the United States launched obvious offensives against the Soviet Union in some fields and in certain areas. The latter was relatively in a defensive and passive position. The United States tried to make use of certain opportunities which appeared at that time to restore its hegemony in the world, but the Soviet Union was not to be outdone, and refused to yield an inch. This was especially obvious on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The aggravation of the contention between these two countries cannot but intensify the entire international situation.

In the 1970's, when the Soviet Union launched an aggressive offensive, especially after its invasion of Afghanistan, the United States began to adopt strong measures against it. These measures were then greatly strengthened after Reagan came to power. Under the slogan of "rejuvenating the United States and restoring its prestige," the U.S. Government has greatly increased its military spending over the past 3 years and improved its strategic position in various important regions. However, in the past 2 years the United States was in a relatively difficult situation in various fields. So, the Reagan administration found it difficult to go all out with a free hand. Moreover, at that time the United States was faced with the most serious economic crisis after the war, and there was a strong voice against war in this country. The main problem for Reagan to solve was how to deal with the domestic situation. Besides, there were great differences between the United States and its allies on concrete methods to use against the Soviet Union. The foreign policy of the Reagan administration was once restricted to some extent by these problems, and the conservatives in the United States also resented this. Since the end of 1982, the United States has gradually extricated itself from the economic crisis.

On the question of increasing military spending, Congress has also adopted a more cooperative attitude toward the executive branch. At the same time, as the conservatives have resumed power in several important Western countries, and they have all emphasized the threat of the Soviet Union and have drawn closer to the United States on the question of collective defense of the West, the Western countries now seem to be more harmonious in their policies toward the Soviet Union. Under such circumstances, the U.S. Government believes that its own position has been strengthened and that it has finally extricated itself from the "synthetic disease of the Vietnam war" and the "aftermath of the Watergate incident." Thus it has more confidence in itself. On 13 November Reagan said in Seoul: "The 1970's, in which the United States was self-suspicious, is gradually passing, giving way to a new era that is full of confidence and has a clear target." Shortly after the United States sent troops to Grenada, Shultz also said: "We have made the whole world know that we will defend our own interests at any cost. This may become a turning point in history." The complacent Reagan administration feels that it can act at will.

After practice and readjustment in the previous 2 years, the following characteristics of the U.S. foreign policy in 1983 became more obvious:

1) The concept of "two extremes" in world affairs was restated, the "five extremes" of the Nixon administration was discarded, and the tendency to attach importance to North-South relations to the neglect of East-West relations, which was the case in Carter's administration, was changed. The confrontation with the Soviet Union was taken as the key to its foreign policy, and the role of U.S. "leadership" was emphasized, attempting to bring its allies and other forces into line with the U.S.-Soviet contention for hegemony.

2) There was a whole set of new contents in the basic ideas and methods against the Soviet Union: In the arms race, it was no longer satisfied with restoring and maintaining a "balance of strength," but had flagrantly sought "superiority;" in the economic field, it no longer used the "net of interests" to lead the Soviet Union to internal evolution and to the restraint of foreign expansion, but attempted to destroy the Soviet economy through the arms race and "sanctions;" in the political field, it was no longer satisfied with making the Soviet Union stay in its existing sphere of influence, but brazenly said that the United States "will never recognize legalization of the status that Europe is divided up" (said by Vice President Bush), and declared that bringing about an evolution in the Soviet systems and Eastern Europe forms "a part of the duties" of the United States (said by Secretary of State Shultz); and in the ideological field, it held high the black banner of opposing communism, put much more effort into a show of strength in this respect, and introduced this struggle into state relations with the Soviet Union. In short, the Reagan administration has abandoned and criticized the policy of clamping down on the Soviet Union through "relaxing tension," which was adopted in the 1970's, and practiced the method of putting on pressure in an all-round way to make the Soviet Union compromise. Shultz said in June that in the 1950's, the Soviet Union was faced with the external tense cold war atmosphere and the internal problem of handing over leadership, yet it made a concession in signing the Austrian peace treaty. "This is an important reference for us today." Thus, he plainly revealed the plan of the United States in this respect.

3) It did not allow the Soviet Union to have a hand in the hot spots. In June, Shultz openly declared that the Soviet Union must not imagine that it can play any role on the question of relaxing regional conflicts unless it is ready to make concessions. Reagan also said in May that there was no reason for the Soviet Union to meddle in the affairs of the Middle East, so it should not be invited to join in the negotiations. This attitude showed that the United States had changed its usual practice since the 1960's.

4) It announced that since the United States has interests all over the world, it was necessary to strengthen the existing important strategic points, restore the committed, and recapture the lost. Thus, the battle line was extended.

5) Stress was laid on relying on military strength to attain political aims. It revised its military strategies, greatly strengthened its conventional forces for fighting in actual wars, and at the same time, paid attention to strengthening its nuclear deterrent forces. It emphasized the role of a military alliance in confrontation with the Soviet Union and required that the allies share more responsibilities in matters pertaining to defense, so that they could better divide the work under unified deployment.

United States military forces were strengthened in various key areas, and were ready to resort to military interference whenever necessary.

Over the past few years, since the beginning of the 1980's, the economic growth of the Soviet Union has dropped by a big margin. In addition, there has been the Polish problem, which has added a burden to the Soviet Union and fettered its hand and foot in its expansion abroad. Thus the Soviet expansion has been weakened in comparison with the past. In 1981 the 26th CPSU National Congress decided to make readjustments on certain questions. After Andropov came to power, he reiterated and emphasized again the necessity, complexity, and protracted nature of the readjustment. Some Soviet scholars hold that in the coming 10 years and more before the year 2000, the Soviet Union will be in a period of readjustment of the "perfect and developed socialist society." In this period there will not be a high rate of economic development. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union is really faced with a series of problems such as striving to achieve an overall change of the economy toward the orientation of intensification, consolidating the new leading body, readjusting its relations with various countries in the "socialist big family," and digesting and strengthening its achievements already gained in foreign expansion. Therefore, judging from their subjective desires, Soviet leaders do not hope to see the appearance of a tense international situation which they themselves are unable to control.

Based on this consideration, Soviet expansion has been restrained to a certain extent over the past 2 or 3 years. It was not as aggressive as before and did not launch offensives on its own initiative anywhere. When the U.S. offensives went smoothly in certain hot spots, it did not launch tit-for-tat counterattacks, and even evaded the attacks on some occasions. When some Third World countries which had maintained a close relationship with it for a long time became estranged from it and tried to develop their relationship with the West, the Soviet Union could not but take a laissez-faire attitude toward them. Generally speaking, except for the question of deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which the Soviet Union believes to be an extremely important question concerning its own safety, it has basically adopted an inactive attitude in foreign affairs during this period.

However, we must realize that the Soviet Union is, after all, a superpower of great strength. The difficulties it is faced with are not as serious as the United States has estimated. Besides, despite the heavy burdens in foreign expansion, the Soviet leaders are still able to mobilize and concentrate necessary material and human resources to support its hegemonism. Over the past year or so, the Soviet Union has shown its determination to adopt a strong attitude against the U.S. challenge. But as its economic strength is much more inferior to that of the United States, Soviet hegemonism has used its military forces as a backing. Although Soviet military spending has actually brought about heavy burdens to its economy (according to the latest estimates of the CIA, the average annual increase rate of Soviet military spending has dropped from 4-5 percent in 1966-1976 to about 2 percent after 1976), the Soviet leaders have repeatedly declared that the Soviet Union will never allow the United States to gain the upper hand in military affairs.

It is not willing to lag behind in the arms race and is making preparations for quickly turning the civil economy into a wartime economy, even if it will suffer economic loss. In those places where the United States has stepped up military deployment, the Soviet Union is not willing to lag behind either. Some new signs show that in order to deal with the United States, the Soviet Union is now postponing and changing the progress of its internal readjustment. At the same time, the readjustment of its relations with various countries of the "big socialist family" must also serve the needs of its contention with the United States. Recently, the Soviet Union has strengthened its political control both inside the country and over various East European countries.

The above-mentioned posture of the U.S.-Soviet contention has not only resulted in intensifying the relations between the two hegemonists, but also in bringing about a new tense and complicated situation in the main areas and the hot spots of their contention. These basic considerations and practices of the United States and the Soviet Union also run through their contention over various hot spots.

II

In 1983, the U.S.-Soviet arms race in Europe and in the Far East and Pacific region was further escalated and their contention in the Middle East, Central America, and Africa was aggravated. Battles continued in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, two of the hot spots, except the wars were at a stalemate due to the continuous development of the people's resistance forces in these countries.

In Europe, which has always been the cockpit of the U.S.-Soviet contention, as the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO were confronting each other with strong fortifications, both the United States and the Soviet Union dared not take reckless military action in this region. For many years their contention has been concentrated on achieving military superiority and political results. The year 1983 has been called "the year of European missiles," because in this year, the United States and the Soviet Union made repeated and fierce shows of strength on the question of the U.S. deployment of new style medium-range missiles in Europe. As a result, the United States began its deployment as scheduled at the end of the year, and the Soviet Union announced that it would suspend the negotiations and adopted some relevant counter-measures.

On this question, some West European countries concerned adopted a stand that was basically the same as that of the United States. The antiwar movement in Western Europe and North America still did not have a strong enough containment force in this respect, and the Soviet Union could not play the role of disintegration either, by first drawing in and then threatening Western Europe. However, by supporting the U.S. deployment, Western Europe also had its own consideration. The main West European countries were more and more apprehensive about their future, fearing that in order to protect its own territory from the Soviet nuclear attacks, the United States would try to limit a possible nuclear war to within the European area, so that the U.S. territory might be separated from the European battlefield once war breaks out. When the Soviet Union was under unfavorable conditions and Western Europe did not feel a serious threat from it, the main attention of Western Europe was shifted to the question of how to tie the United States closely to Europe.

Western Europe consented to the U.S. deployment. This has not only shown that they have a common goal of dealing with the Soviet Union, but also reflected the unsettled psychological state of Western Europe at present: In order to tie the United States to Western Europe on the question of nuclear war, it is necessary to make the United States unable to extricate itself from responsibility for Western European defense and unable to take Europe as the only battlefield and rashly launch a "limited nuclear war."

At the same time, the question of whether and how the deployed U.S. missiles will be placed under the common control of the United States and Europe will also become a sensitive question affecting the relations between the United States and Europe. The general policy of Western Europe, which is characterized by "defense plus relaxation," has not changed. In 1983 Western Europe strengthened its defense. Its next step inevitably will be to do its utmost to seek a relaxation. The relations between Europe and the United States are faced with a new test on this point, and the Soviet Union will also have something new to say about it. In short, Europe is faced with a new upgrading of the nuclear arms race and the tension of the whole situation, and the U.S.-Soviet contention, which is thus faced with new problems, will certainly become more complicated.

In the Far East and Pacific region, in a certain sense, it can be said that 1983 was the year symbolizing the United States' "return to Asia." After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States basically stopped pursuing the Nixonism it had pursued since the end of the 1960's, which was characterized by diminishing its forces in Asia. The Far East and Pacific region again occupied an important position in U.S. strategy. At the beginning of 1980, the Carter administration announced it would give up the "allocation strategy" and the "one-and-one-half war" strategy, that is, it would change its strategic consideration of "being all quiet on the Eastern front." It regarded the Far East, Western Europe, and the Middle East as three simultaneously important strategic regions.

Since Reagan assumed power, and especially since 1983, the U.S. Government has greatly developed Carter's practice and stressed the strengthening of regional arms. In its national defense report for the fiscal year of 1984, the Far East and Pacific region is further regarded as one of the important battlefields for realizing the new U.S. strategy of "horizontal upgrading," and a front for the United States to launch a diversionary offense against any wars launched by the Soviet Union in other regions. Under the guidance of this ideology, the United States has further strengthened its 7th Fleet in the Pacific Ocean and deployed troops in forward areas, greatly enhanced the defense role played by Japan, and promoted its strategic cooperation with South Korea, ASEAN, and Australia and New Zealand. Reagan's visits to Japan and South Korea last November also reflected this strategic consideration.

As to the Soviet Union, since the Far East and Pacific region has always been an important strategic region for it, it greatly strengthened its arms in this region during the 1970's, and has been doing so continuously even to this day. William Brown, U.S. deputy assistant secretary, said to Congress that "the Soviet Union has, for the first time and in the field of conventional forces, constituted a threat in Asia for the U.S. troops, installations, and communications and supply lines." These remarks and recent similar propaganda in the United States plainly show that this is another important region other than Europe in the escalating U.S.-Soviet arms race. The relatively peaceful situation of the 1970's is now over, and the tense situation is being aggravated. The incident of the Soviet Union shooting down a South Korean civil airliner, which happened at the end of last August, was an ill omen showing from one aspect the high sensitivity and tension in this region.

The Middle East has always been a flank of Europe -- the cockpit of the U.S.-Soviet contention. The characteristics in this region over the past year were as follows: The Soviet Union changed its previous attitude of simply attempting but accomplishing nothing, trying to redeem its reputation, and achieved some improvement of its situation. It used Syria as a main base to strengthen its military existence in the Middle East and replenished and improved weapons and installations for Syria to make up for the latter's losses in the Lebanese war in 1982. With the support of the Soviet Union, the influence of Syria in the Middle East has expanded.

The United States categorically did not allow the Soviet Union to have a hand in this region. It tried hard to maintain the situation in which it was able to control the peace and progress of the Middle East all by itself, and at the same time, strengthen its military forces and involvement in this region. However, it was in a relatively difficult situation. The U.S. plan for solving the Middle East problems suffered repeated setbacks. The Jordan-Palestinian talks broke down in April, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on withdrawing troops signed in May has since been suspended. This is an inevitable result of the United States' adherence to its stance of being partial to and instigating Israel. Syria's attitude also played a great role. Feeling that it was difficult to carry out its Middle East plan further, the United States prepared to take a step further by displaying its military strength. It has already sent and stationed a more than 1,000-strong Marine force in Lebanon and has carried out large-scale troop movements in the Mediterranean Sea since the beginning of November, which are "unparalleled since the Second World War," so as to mass forces near the Lebanese coast. The bombing incident at the U.S. Army headquarters in Lebanon, which took place in October, shook both the United States Government and public. It foreboded new problems for the United States after its military involvement, which would make it difficult to advance or to retreat.

However, generally speaking, the United States is in a more favorable position in the Middle East than the Soviet Union. What merits our attention is that under the influence of the intensified U.S.-Soviet contention, over the past year or so, the contradictions within the Arabic countries have been becoming more and more acute with each passing day. This is so even within the PLO. The PLO forces represented by 'Arafat have been greatly weakened. On the other hand, the United States, which is in a difficult situation, has decided to make further use of Israel and greatly strengthen the "strategic cooperation" between the two sides. All these changes show that there is a stronger smell of gunpowder in the Middle East region and the temperature in this hot spot will become hotter.

Under the U.S.-Soviet contention, Central America and the Caribbean region became new hot spots in 1983. Shortly after Reagan came to power, he took control over the turbulent situation in Central America, especially the situation in El Salvador, as a cockpit in the U.S.-Soviet contention. In the first 2 years, while militarily threatening Nicaragua, the United States paid more attention to economic and political measures. However, in 1983 it put more stress on military measures and even sent troops directly to Grenada in October.

Prior to this, the United States had also relied mainly on its military forces to oppose Nicaragua. It openly supported the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua, harassed this country from Honduras and Costa Rica, and threatened and frightened it with massive forces. It enhanced its support to the El Salvadoran Government forces and participated by various means in suppressing the guerillas in this country. Over the past year or so, the flames of war in Central America have been expanded and the tense situation in this region has been aggravated. Moreover, the United States has adopted a pose of continuing to advance. After its invasion of Grenada, its government officials refused to deny in public the possibility of expanding the flames of war in Nicaragua to the next step.

The Reagan Administration also militarily threatened Cuba. It has even dropped a hint that the 1962 U.S.-Soviet agreement on not attacking Cuba may not be a binding force for the United States. What merits our attention is that in contrast to the aggressive attitude of the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba have been meek and subservient.

Soviet scholars specializing in Latin American problems and officials in Latin America told U.S. correspondents that the Soviet Union did not intend to make a second Cuba in Central America, because the costs were too high. They also said that the Soviet Union did not give Nicaragua trade subsidies and free economic aid. On the other hand, the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments have made repeated efforts to sound out the U.S. attitude on reaching an understanding with them through negotiations. The Soviet Union did not react strongly to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, but Cuba soon told the Grenadian and Nicaraguan Governments that they should not expect Cuba to send troops to help them resist the U.S. attacks.

The most fundamental and profound internal factor for the turbulent situation in Central America is the resentment of the Central American people against the pro-U.S. autocratic powers and the Soviet infiltration and expansion in this region through Cuba and their subsequent use of this situation. The U.S. gunboat policy is unable to solve this fundamental problem, but will aggravate the contradictions between the United States and these countries, and the temporary success of the United States does not mean that it can peacefully be in a hegemonic position. The United States did not pay high costs or take great risks when it sent troops to Grenada, and the U.S. troops did not stay there long. The situation would have been different if this happened in other parts of the world. The United States was in a state of isolation, because its armed invasion of Grenada was widely opposed by various Latin American Third World countries, and enjoyed no support from any of its allies. But the Soviet Union will certainly not retreat from this important position because of its temporary failure. It is impossible for this region to be stable and peaceful.

In Africa, the United States also assumed an aggressive posture in its contention with the Soviet Union in this region. In June, as soon as the civil war in Chad broke out, the United States, earlier than France, immediately resorted to military action. It strengthened its military existence at Libyan coastal waters and in the Sudan so as to put pressure on Libya. In southern Africa, it continued to manipulate the negotiations on the Namibian question and, on the other hand, continued to support and encourage the South African racist authorities. South Africa has upgraded and expanded the scope of its armed invasion of various frontline countries. In the past, it mainly invaded Angola, but then the invasion was expanded to Mozambique, Botswana, and Lesotho. Yet the Soviet influence in Africa has been continuously weakened.

Judging from the situation of U.S.-Soviet contention in the above-mentioned regions, we can see that the scope of their contention has been expanded with more military colors, and the negotiations have become quiet and no progress has been achieved. The entire international situation has been intensified. However, even under such circumstances, various hot spots have still been kept under control and no great international conflicts have occurred. From this we can also see that although the U.S.-Soviet contention has been intensified, both sides are unable to overcome certain misgivings. They are doing their utmost to prevent direct conflicts.

III

The U.S.-Soviet contention has been restricted by a series of factors. First, their hegemonism has made them extremely isolated in the world. It is not only opposed by the people in various countries, including their own, but also by their allies. Second, their hegemonist ambitions have brought about heavy burdens for their economy. Although in 1983 the United States basically surmounted its economic crisis, the problems of high deficits, high interest rates, and high unemployment rates still remained unsolved.

Fundamentally speaking, the trend that the United States is decaying step by step cannot be reversed by any "rejuvenation" plan. If the United States continues to overestimate its own strength and extend the battlefront, it will certainly be faced with greater difficulties. Third, their contention cannot fundamentally change the situation in which the relative strength of the United States and the Soviet Union is basically balanced. Neither side will ever allow such a change. Therefore, each is trying hard to contain the other side. Fourth, while frightening the other side and blackmailing other countries, their "nuclear deterrent" has also frightened themselves. For this reason, neither dares to rashly provoke a nuclear conflict. They can only adopt a "dink policy." Last, their ability to affect the development of international affairs has been diminishing. There is an irresistible trend in the Third World for solving their own problems by themselves and for opposing the interference of the superpowers. At the same time, the ability of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to control their allies has also been diminishing.

In this connection, we can make a special analysis of some differences between Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and Japan on the one side and the Soviet Union and the United States on the other. Without the support of their main allies, the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to continue their arms race in the Far East and Pacific region. However, their allies do not wish to see the U.S.-Soviet arms race continue on an unlimited scale. At the same time, the trend of independence and self-determination has developed in these countries. This becomes an important containing force for the United States and the Soviet Union in their contention.

Recently, Romania openly declared that it was opposed to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and that it was also opposed to the counter-deployment of the Soviet Union. Quite a few Eastern European countries have refused to increase their military spending and to deploy Soviet missiles on their territories. Western Europe and Japan are very much alike in this respect. Behind their support for the United States in enhancing Western defense, we can also see their deep differences with the latter. Western Europe and Japan wanted to rely on U.S. strength to improve their strategic positions and realize their political aims.

What Japan did in this respect was especially obvious. Since Prime Minister Nakasone came to power, he has taken several steps forward on the question of defense. He has further expanded Japan's military cooperation with the United States and agreed to export military technology to the latter. He has forcefully expanded arms and the scope of Japan's defense in the Far East and Pacific Region. He has also tried to establish an informal consultative relationship with NATO and to accept the responsibility conferred by the West in defense. In the final analysis, these steps serve Japan's purpose of becoming a big political power and playing a greater role in the world.

What France did showed the same thing. In 1983 the Mitterrand government announced its new national defense strategy, which was based on the following consideration: Only when the U.S. military strength prevails over that of the Soviet Union will France be able to carry out its independent national defense strategy; it is necessary for the United States to gradually withdraw from the European battlefield; and it is necessary that the trend of neutralism be prevented in West Germany.

Obviously, both Japan and Europe were considering their own interests. Since their situation is different from that of the United States, they cannot always be unanimous with the latter in their action toward the Soviet Union. In addition, there are profound economic contradictions between the United States and Europe, as well as between the United States and Japan. These contradictions cannot be concealed by their temporary unanimity on the question of defense. In the long run, they will also affect the relationships as a whole.

Due to the existence of the above-mentioned containing factors, the U.S.-Soviet relationship has been sometimes tense and sometimes relaxed. This has almost become a law. Similarly, it often happens that when the confrontation between the two sides has developed to a certain extent, one of them will usually come out to show a conciliatory attitude. Generally speaking, U.S.-Soviet relations were tense in 1983. However, there were also similar changes. Over the past year or so, there were two ups and downs in their relations. After Andropov assumed power at the beginning of the year, the Soviet Union expressed its hopes for conciliation. In January, Soviet papers and journals deliberately carried a number of articles written by Soviet scholars and correspondents, placing some hopes on the Reagan administration. In spring, when the United States had shown no sign of relaxation, the relations between the two countries became tense again.

The Soviet Union repeatedly warned and threatened the United States and Western Europe on the question of the European missiles. However, in July and August, the Reagan administration adopted a conciliatory attitude in certain fields. It especially expressed its hopes for realizing a meeting of the heads of the two countries before the 1984 general election. Soon after that, the Soviet Union adopted a series of relaxed measures.

At that time, a situation of relaxation obviously appeared in U.S.-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union made a concession at the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, and an agreement was finally reached. The United States and the Soviet Union signed a long-term grain agreement, and the United States announced abolition of the restrictions on exporting natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. Some other sources said that the Soviet Union was preparing to make a "real" concession in the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, as an exchange for a postponement of the U.S. deployment.

However, the process of seeking conciliation between the two countries was interrupted by the 31 August incident, in which the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean civilian airliner. Again, the relations between the two countries became tense. The Soviet Union firmly believed that it could no longer cherish any illusions toward the Reagan administration and decided to adhere to its uncompromising stand.

It seems that in the near future, the tense U.S.-Soviet relations will continue and the international atmosphere will continue to deteriorate. As the general election draws near, the United States hopes to slightly improve its relations with the Soviet Union. It has adopted, and will continue to adopt, a conciliatory attitude.

However, under the present circumstances when the United States has overestimated its own situation and has continued to pursue its fixed policy toward the Soviet Union, it is unlikely that the United States will make a great concession. On the other hand, in the present situation, it is impossible for the Soviet Union to be the first to relax. By adhering to its uncompromising stand, it can mobilize its internal forces to promote the arms race, deter Western Europe, disintegrate Europe and the United States, and add to United States' difficulties.

Nevertheless, the tense situation of the U.S.-Soviet confrontation still cannot lead to an overall conflict. The possibility still exists that after a period of time, both sides will resume their talks in certain ways or will even seek a compromise. Except that under the new situation of U.S.-Soviet contention, for a rather long period of time, there will be no notable relaxation, if there is any at all, in their mutual relations. Whatever happens, the detente of the 1970's will not appear again.

ICAO PUBLISHES REPORT ON SOUTH KOREAN AIRLINER

HK010734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 6

[Report: "International Civil Aviation Organization Publishes Investigation Report Accusing Soviet Union of Not Following Proper Procedure in Intercepting South Korean Airliner"]

[Text] According to reports, the International Civil Aviation Organization recently published an investigation report which accused the Soviet pilots who shot down the South Korean airliner last September of not following proper procedures when intercepting it.

This report is the result of investigation and study of this unfortunate incident undertaken by experts at the invitation of the organization, acting on its own initiative. During the investigation, reference was made to the taped conversations between the Soviet pilots and their ground controllers. The report says that there is no sign that the Soviet pilots allowed the airliner to see the Soviet aircraft, as required by international aviation law, nor is there any proof that the pilot of the South Korean plane knew he was being intercepted before the incident occurred. The report also states that there is insufficient proof to substantiate the Soviet charge that the plane was on a spy mission.

PRC-U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER MEETING ENDS

OW012003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tianjin, March 1 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-American conference on legal problems in transfer of technology closed here today. The two-day meeting was sponsored by the Tianjin Foreign Trade College, the Tianjin Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and a number of American legal, economic and trade organizations.

Chinese professors, scholars and experts briefed the 23 American participants on Tianjin's general economic situation and the prospects for developing its foreign trade. They also dealt with China's patent system, taxation regulations affecting foreign firms and economic and trade arbitration regulations.

U.S. lawyers, professors, scholars and trade experts spoke on American laws and policies governing technology protection, import and export and the patent and trade mark registration regulations. Views were also exchanged on the possibility of expanding Sino-American economic and technical cooperation and technology transfer.

XINHUA REPORTS ON U.S. EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT

OW011148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- The last group of U.S. Marines left Beirut International Airport on 26 February, thus ending the 17-month U.S. military involvement in Lebanon. The United States once declared that it was sending the Marines to Lebanon to "help restore peace" there. However, as the Lebanese situation deteriorated, U.S. troops came under attack and were forced into a defensive position. Under such circumstances there was a growing demand in the United States for withdrawal of the Marines. U.S. President Reagan was compelled to announce on 17 February the timetable for evacuating the last group of U.S. troops from Beirut.

Some circles in Washington have called the evacuation of U.S. troops from Lebanon a "failure" of American policy in the Middle East. In a briefing of state governors on 27 February, McFarland, adviser to Reagan on national security affairs, admitted that the United States encountered a "setback" in Lebanon. Former Secretary of State Haig said: The evacuation of the troops has given people an impression that the United States is unreliable. It has also created doubts among Arab leaders about American foreign policy. Egyptian President Mubarak told some Americans: "You are going to lose the trust of all your friends in the Middle East."

The U.S. fleet remains at anchor in Lebanese coastal waters and has continued to bombard military targets on land. There are still 158 staff members in the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon. The Reagan administration is undecided whether to evacuate embassy personnel or to escalate military action. Observers are of the opinion that Reagan is using "dilatatory tactics" and taking a "wait and see" attitude. The next step that the United States will take in its policy toward the Middle East is still unknown. However, it is certain that the United States will not give up its influence in the Middle East easily.

USSR TAKES PART IN BEIJING MEDICAL EXHIBIT

OWO20435 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Using the opportunity to take part in the international exhibition of medical equipment currently being held in Beijing, the Soviet Union wishes to contribute to the cause of developing mutually acceptable economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

This statement was made by (Oganesov), director of the Soviet exhibit at the exhibition, at a press conference held on 28 February. He said that his delegation came to take part in the international exhibition at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Among the displays presented in the Soviet pavilion are equipment and instruments designed for surgery, heart surgery, optic microsurgery, orthopedics and traumatology, more than 320 items in all.

(Oganesov) said that during the exhibition there will be a seminar on technical exchange with the participation of Soviet and Chinese experts, as well as talks between trade representatives of the Soviet Union and China.

(Oganesov) expressed the hope that the current exhibition will positively affect the development of Soviet-Chinese relations in the sphere of medicine and health. He said that the Soviet Union intends to take part in an international exhibition of geological exploration and measuring instruments and equipment which will be held in Beijing in August this year.

JAPANESE PAPERS REPORT SOVIET BUILDUP IN SRV

OWO20832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 (XINHUA) -- A senior Japanese defense official said here today that the Soviet Union has turned Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Danang Port into forward bases of the Soviet Navy.

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported that Defense Agency Counsellor Kiyoshi Furukawa made the charge at a meeting of the Cabinet Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday. He pointed out that signs of heavy Soviet use of Cam Ranh Bay and the naval base at Danang have become increasingly obvious, indicating that the two places have become "forward bases" of the Soviet Navy. Furukawa said that there are at least 20 warships in Cam Ranh Bay and that nine Soviet Tu-16 medium-range bombers had been deployed near the Cam Ranh Bay Airforce Base by the end of last year.

The newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN commented that judging from the accounts given by defense authorities at the meeting, the Soviets are strengthening their military build-up in the Far East. Soviet warships based in Cam Ranh Bay have almost doubled their patrols in the South Sea as compared with last year.

Defense Agency sources add that the Soviet Union has deployed 135 SS-20 medium-range missiles and 80 long-range Backfire bombers in the Far East.

GORBACHEV, TIKHONOV MAKE CAMPAIGN SPEECHES

Gorbachev Stresses Economy

OW011937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, February 29 (XINHUA) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party, said today that the Soviet Union should work faster to raise its economic efficiency, make fuller use of scientific and technological achievements and improve economic organization and management. Gorbachev made this point in a speech to voters in Stavropol, border area, according to a TASS report. Gorbachev said as the new five year plan beginning from 1986 calls for a decisive turn in increasing productivity and raising the efficiency of national economy, from now on investment in capital construction and improvement of production structure and distribution of productive forces should be so geared as to achieve that aim.

Gorbachev criticized the fact that part of Soviet machines are high in energy consumption but low in efficiency and that part of the daily necessities are poor in quality. The Soviet people, he said, should unfailingly observe those principles that are fair and reasonable, and sharpen their sense of organization and discipline.

It is a convention in practice in the Soviet Union that all secretaries of the party Central Committee and all full and alternate members of the party Political Bureau are nominated as deputies to the Supreme Soviet and are required to address voters and the time of their addresses is in an inverse order to their positions. This time Gorbachev's speech was arranged after Andrey Gromyko and prior only to N. Tikhonov and K. Chernenko.

Tikhonov Accuses U.S.

OW020924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, today accused the United States of trying to prevent the development of the Soviet economy by means of embargo and sanctions. Speaking to voters at the Bolshoy Theater here, Tikhonov said the Soviet Union is in favor of developing economic and trade relations with all countries. He also blamed the U.S. for attempting to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union and not responding "positively" to the Soviet proposals on arms limitation. The Soviet Union will work hard for the relaxation of the international situation, he declared.

On domestic affairs, he said that efforts should be stepped up to bring the Soviet economic development onto the course of intensification. He pledged to continue to improve economic planning and management structures. Tikhonov said that experiments are being made in industrial sectors to increase enterprises' autonomy in management, and experimental reforms are also underway in the service trade and scientific and technological departments. The results of the experiments, if successful will be popularized in the next five year plan, he added.

PROPOSAL FOR DEBATE ON HONG KONG CAUSES CONCERN

OW011714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Hong Kong, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Senior unofficial Legislative Councillor Roger Lobo's motion for a full debate on the future of Hong Kong has aroused concern and unease among the public here. The motion, which was announced last Friday and will be introduced at a meeting of the Legislative Council [LEGCO] on March 14, says LEGCO "deems it essential that any proposals for the future of Hong Kong should be debated in this council before any agreement is reached."

An administration spokesman in Hong Kong said he welcomed the motion to be introduced into the Legislative Council by unofficial members.

The British Minister of State for the Foreign Office and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce said during his visit to Hong Kong this week that an agreement on Hong Kong's future would be tabled for debate by the British Parliament and the Legislative Council before a final decision was reached. He later added that Britain did not know how that decision would be put to the people of Hong Kong or how to test their reaction. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1518 GMT on 1 March in a similar item adds at this point: "Probably a plebiscite will be held."]

By suddenly proposing the motion while the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong continued, Lobo raised side issues and aroused concern among the people in Hong Kong. Some newspapers pointed out that the day before the motion was put forward, Michael Brown, a member of the British Conservative Party, said "This House will not endorse any proposals made by the British Government and the Chinese Government regarding the future status of Hong Kong" unless adequate steps were taken to consult the people of Hong Kong on the acceptability of such proposals.

This showed that Lobo and Brown coincided in opinion without prior consultation, leaving people no doubt that they would again play the "public opinion card" and harp on the old tune about the "three-legged stool."

"The Legislative Council claimed that it represents the will of Hong Kong people," said Huang Menghua, a member of Hong Kong's Urban Council, "but this is not exact because legislative councillors are all named by the governor instead of being elected. So no representation can be mentioned here."

Mun Kin-chok, president of the business administration department of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said: "The Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue are something between the two governments and should not be restricted by LEGCO. And the latter shouldn't have any influence over the agreement between Britain and China." "If LEGCO functions in the Sino-British talks," he added, "a 'three-legged stool' will appear. This is what Beijing has opposed from the very beginning of the talks."

Others noted that if the LEGCO motion was passed it would violate the Sino-British agreement to keep the content of the talks secret, and would harm the good atmosphere of the discussions. New chaos and unease would emerge in society, affecting Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, they said, adding that they hoped the Hong Kong authorities would adopt a "wise attitude" in handling this incident.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF KAMPUCHEA

HK020334 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Wang Zhiguang: "Special Citizens"]

[Text] It is reported that the Phnom Penh puppet government has already issued 300,000 citizen identification cards to Vietnamese who have emigrated to Kampuchea, and there are 200,000 more Vietnamese immigrants on the waiting list for Kampuchean citizenship identification cards. This is just a way for the Vietnamese authorities to step up the "Vietnamization" of Kampuchea.

In fact, the large number of Vietnamese who have emigrated to Kampuchea have long since become special citizens, and the issuance of citizen identification cards at the instruction of Hanoi is only to enable them to acquire a "legal" appearance. These special citizens are mostly distributed on the land of plenty around the Tonle Sap and Phnom Penh. They have forcibly occupied the fertile land of Kampuchea, plundered its rich natural resources, or acquired important posts in puppet governments at various levels. The Hanoi master has suggested that the Phnom Penh puppets "welcome" the immigrants by issuing laws and decrees, stipulating that they should be under special protection politically, that they should enjoy tax exemptions and all kinds of special privileges. Under the careful calculation of the Vietnamese authorities, the number of Vietnamese immigrants has grown greater and greater, spreading over 17 of the 19 provinces of Kampuchea. In some regions, Vietnamese immigrants account for one-fifth or one-third of the local inhabitants. In Phnom Penh, 70 percent of its population is Vietnamese.

The immigration of a large number of Vietnamese to Kampuchea is a grave measure for the Vietnamese authorities to realize the elimination of the Kampuchean race and the occupation by force of its territory. However, Kampuchea will not be conquered by force, and the policy of national assimilation will not be successful either. The Phnom Penh puppet government may issue citizen identification cards to Vietnamese immigrants, but this cannot guarantee that they can rule the country in stability. The recent capture of Kompong Thom, Pursat, and other cities by Kampuchean armed forces resisting Vietnam, which has driven south the Vietnamese immigrants who invaded the banks of Tonle Sap, will serve as the best evidence.

CORRECTION TO WU XUEQIAN PRESS CONFERENCE IN MALAYSIA

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Further Reportage on Wu Xueqian's Malaysian Visit" and subheaded "Holds Press Conference," published in the 29 February China DAILY REPORT, Page E 2-4: Page E 3, fourth paragraph, line two make read:

...Southeast Asian nations including the Malaysian communists [Ma gong F456 0364]...
(changing "Communist Party" to "communists")

SFRY'S DOLANC RECEIVES PRC SECURITY MINISTER

LD011507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today received Ling Yun, PRC minister of state security, and Yang Dezhong, member of the CPC Central Committee, who are leading a PRC delegation which is paying an official visit to the SFRY.

During talks held in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, experiences on the work of the two countries' security organs were exchanged and possibilities for further cooperation based on the previous mutual working contacts in the two ministries' sphere of competence were discussed.

The deepening of further cooperation between the internal affairs organs is also based on relations between the two countries as a whole, which were assessed as very good.

During its stay, the Chinese delegation will visit a number of internal affairs organs in the SFRY, where it will be acquainted with their work and the development of the system of social self-protection in our country.

GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW011248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Egon Muller, military attache of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in China, gave a cocktail party in the embassy this afternoon to mark the 28th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army.

Present were Xian Ke, vice-minister of national defense, and military attaches of various foreign embassies.

LI XIANNIAN, HUSAYN TO FURTHER DEVELOP RELATIONS

OW020312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian will begin a six-day visit to Jordan on March 8 at the invitation of King Husayn ibn Talal. During the visit, the first by a Chinese state leader, President Li and King Husayn will discuss Sino-Jordanian relations and international issues including the situation in the Middle East.

President Li and his party will also visit Jordan's historic Memorial Hall, Husayn medical city, an army unit, the Jordan River valley, the Dead Sea and Aqaba. Both being developing countries devoted to national reconstruction, China and Jordan have cemented their ties of friendship while increasing trade and economic cooperation in recent years.

According to an official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the governments of China and Jordan signed their first trade agreement in 1977 and decided to establish a joint economic, trade and technical committee in 1983. Trade between the two countries was valued at 49.4 million U.S. dollars in 1981, and rose to 69.5 million dollars in 1983. China's exports to Jordan included canned food, textiles, garments, pottery and porcelain, rolled steel, hardware, chemicals and light industrial products. Imports from Jordan included phosphate, potash and phosphorous fertilizers.

The official said China signed 16 cooperative contracts with Jordan between 1980 and 1984, including the Abu Musayr residential area and other housing projects. China now has five labor service corporations employing 3,000 Chinese technicians and workers in Jordan. A foreign ministry official said King Husayn has visited China twice, helping promote Sino-Jordanian relations. China wishes to further develop relations and cooperation with Jordan on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, he added.

PENG ZHEN MEETS BURUNDI ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW012020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, this evening met a delegation from the Burundi National Assembly and Party of Unity and National Progress led by Emile Mworoha, assembly president and party general secretary. Peng said China adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and would never become a superpower or oppress and exploit other nations. "What we are doing conforms to our words," he noted. China and Burundi had friendly relations and could help each other and supply each other's needs in many fields, Peng said, adding that he hoped China's NPC and the Burundi National Assembly would hold more exchanges to increase their mutual understanding and help promote the growth of cooperation between the two countries.

Mworoha said great progress could be seen in relations between Burundi and China in recent years, and there were bright prospects for cooperation in handicrafts and industry. He also noted that he and his colleagues had gained much from the achievements of the Chinese people and their talks with Chinese leaders on many questions. Peng Zhen hosted a dinner party for the Burundi delegation after the meeting.

Present on both occasions were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; State Councillor Ji Pengfei; and Wang Hanbin, secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee. The delegation returned here this afternoon after a tour of Hefei and Nanjing in east China.

CANADA ASKS U.S. TO CONTROL ACID RAIN

OW231934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Ottawa, February 23 (XINHUA) -- The Canadian Government delivered a strongly-worded note to the U.S. Government yesterday complaining about U.S. inaction to control acid rain.

A statement issued by the Canadian Embassy in Washington after the delivery of the note said the note underlined Canada's deep regret that the U.S. Government does not envisage a program in the foreseeable future to control sulphur dioxide emissions.

The two governments signed a memorandum in 1980 calling for "interim actions available under current authority to combat transboundary air pollution."

However, last month President Reagan rejected proposals for sterner action against the industrial source of the cross-border pollution. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency even said the United States is "not sure there was a problem at all." "A control program is premature and further research is necessary," the agency said.

The Canadian note said "the continued delay in adopting effective abatement measures is not acceptable to Canada," and that "acid rain is a grave threat unless both countries reduce their emissions now."

A fact sheet issued by the embassy said 1,200 to 1,400 Canadian bodies of water no longer have fish because of damage from acid rain. Another 48,000 lakes in Ontario are threatened.

Canada, which is responsible for an estimated 10 per cent of the acid rain damage in the United States, has made more progress than the United States in reducing sulphur dioxide emissions from smelters and coal-fired power plants so far, said the embassy statement.

Canada is committed to reducing sulphur dioxide emission unilaterally by another 25 per cent by 1990, but half of the acid rain damage in Canada is attributed to polluters in the United States, it added.

NEW PATENT LAW SUBMITTED FOR NPC APPROVAL

OW011427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Foreign patents will be protected under China's new law that prohibits infringement of patented inventions, according to Huang Kunyi, director of the Chinese Patent Office.

A draft of the patent law has been submitted to the current meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee for discussion and approval. In a report submitted to the committee at yesterday's opening session, the NPC Law Committee suggested that the draft be adopted.

A license must be received from the patentee if a factory or an individual wants to copy a patented product or process, Director Huang said. The licensee is not allowed to sub-license without permission from the patentee.

China began investigating setting up a patent system in 1978 and drafting of the patent law began in 1979. Director Huang said that the legislators studied different foreign patent laws. The draft law names the Chinese Patent Office as the recipient of all patent applications and the official patentor. Huang Kunyi said applications from foreigners will be handled according to China's patent law, on the basis of reciprocity, or in accordance with agreements concluded between China and the foreign country, or international treaties to which both countries are signatories. Appraisal of inventions for which patents are wanted, will be conducted in the same way as in the United States of America, Japan and other industrialized countries, he said. In addition to inventions, China will also grant patents for utility models and industrial designs. Excluded from protection in China for the present are new pharmaceuticals, foods and chemicals, and new varieties of animals and plants which are not suitable for patent protection. However, Huang Kunyi said, China will grant patents for chemical prescriptions and the processes by which these new products are made.

China is putting the patent law into effect in an effort to recognize and protect industrial property, protect socialist competition, promote technical exchanges with foreign countries and acquisition of new technology and aid the development of the national economy, Huang Kunyi said.

NEW ECONOMIC LAWS SLATED FOR 1984

OW282110 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- Fifty-nine major economic laws and regulations will be issued or examined by China's legislative organs this year, according to the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council. Sixteen economic laws will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for examination and approval, and 17 regulations will be ratified by the State Council.

The 16 laws cover forestry, prairies, insurance, land, mineral resources, customs, foreign economic contracts and management rules for Chinese-foreign joint ventures. Seven of the 17 regulations to be ratified deal with transportation contracts by rail, road, water and air and their safety. Others relate to economic contracts, credit, rural insurance and the responsibility system of enterprises owned by rural communes or brigades.

A 1982-1986 economic legislation plan worked out by the center has been approved by the State Council. According to this, some 145 major economic laws and regulations will be issued. Last year more than 50 laws and regulations submitted by the center were either ratified or examined.

CITIES' ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTIES SPREADS

OW282130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- One-fourth of China's more than 2,000 counties are now being administered from nearby cities, as a new system promoting integration of town and country spreads in the nation. 121 of the country's 286 cities now exercise jurisdiction over 341 nearby counties previously under the leadership of prefectural governments. This change is an important part of China's nationwide restructuring of its administrative system completed at the end of 1983.

Premier Zhao Ziyang recently pointed out that putting the countryside under the supervision of cities is a way to modernize the country. At the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held in December 1982, the premier proposed that production and circulation of commodities be organized under unified guidance, with the economically more developed cities acting as centers to bring on the surrounding rural areas, and that economic regions be formed gradually around cities.

In more developed areas, prefectural governments have been merged, with those of a number of medium-sized cities with the city exercising jurisdiction over the surrounding counties and local enterprises previously under the supervision of provincial governments. By the end of last year 35 prefectures had been abolished, 368 counties put under the administration of nearby cities and 22 counties directly incorporated into cities. Another 40 county seats have become independent cities in underdeveloped areas; however, prefectures still remain the subprovincial administrative units.

According to China's administrative division, the prefectural commissioner's office represents the provincial government, supervising and checking up on the work of the subordinate counties and the countryside. The establishment of prefectures has separated counties from cities, hindering the development of production and commodity circulation.

A drawback of the old system was that there were sometimes overlapping prefectural, city and county administrative organizations in the same city. Under the new system, urban and rural production can be integrated, with the city as the center and the country supplying raw materials. This can strengthen the economic ties between town and country, promote integration of agriculture, industry and commerce and simplify administration.

In one of China's industrial bases, Liaoning Province, where the new system was first introduced, cities have been given full play in helping build up the rural commodity economy and have in return got more raw materials as well as grain, meat, fruit and vegetables for themselves.

Changzhou, a city in eastern Jiangsu Province, has set up five networks in the three counties under its administration to deal with industrial economy, finance, science and technology, commodity circulation and communications. The networks link Changzhou and nearby counties with the Yangtze Delta economic zone that has Shanghai as its center.

Experts have pointed out that the new system will promote the formation of economic regions centered around cities. These economic regions are open, not shut, to the outside. Therefore, they say, the tendency is towards the interregional cooperation of enterprises and the coherence of small economic regions centered around pivotal cities and big economic regions around major cities.

COMMENTATOR ON IMPROVED AVIATION LEADERSHIP

HK010607 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in Improving Style of Leadership"]

[Text] During the past year, the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] has improved its service and gradually raised its standards. Many good people and deeds have emerged. However, there are still quite a few problems in certain aspects of the service work, some of which should be urgently solved.

The CAAC links many places at home and abroad and deals with a large number of Chinese and foreign travelers. It is therefore an important area of development of our spiritual civilization. The problems of whether our service workers perform their duties satisfactorily, whether the quality of their service is satisfactory, and whether the words and deeds of our service workers are appropriate will all have an impact on our country's reputation and reflect the mental features of the Chinese people. Now CAAC has formulated and published certain regulations concerning the problems of raising the quality of its service in an attempt to change the outlook as speedily as possible and in order to have the supervision of the broad masses of the people for their implementation. It is imperative to do so.

A priority in implementing these regulations is to overcome the bureaucratic work style of CAAC's leading organizations at various levels. For example, there are indeed some reasons related to our staff and workers for our failure to put an end to the dirt, disorder, and poor service in the lounges of our modern airports, our failure to maintain normal service in certain air lines and scheduled flights and the lack of courtesy in our service workers; but the most important problem is related to leadership. It is obviously impossible to markedly improve the quality of the service of our transportation if the leading persons fail to set examples by their actual deeds. At present, the leading persons in some of our CAAC units have for a long time failed to go deeply into the grassroots units to earnestly solve new problems, have remained indifferent toward accidents due to negligence, or have even shifted responsibility for the accidents to one another. They have also delayed making decisions on certain matters, failed to carry out the decisions they did make, and left quite a few problems unsolved. They have turned a deaf ear and a blind eye to the advanced experiences gained by the staff and workers there and remained indifferent to the criticism of their passengers. If this bureaucratic work style is not overcome, how can we mobilize the staff and workers' labor enthusiasm and how can we raise our level of service and management?

The CAAC's decision points out: "In the units where there are a large number of problems and where the situation cannot be improved for a long time, the leading groups should be reorganized and some unqualified cadres should be dismissed." This is an imperative task. Only by so doing can we put an end to the weakness and laxity in some of our leading groups. We hope that the leading groups of the CAAC at all levels match their deeds with their words and grasp the problems to the bitter end.

BEIJING CARRIES SERIES ON CPC DOCUMENT NO 1

First Talk

OW270401 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Feb 84

["What Is the Focus of Rural Work in 1984?" -- first in series of talks on CPC Central Committee Document No 1]

[Text] You probably still remember that at the beginning of last year the Central Committee issued a document on rural economic policies.

That document was called Document No 1 of 1983. One year has passed since that document was issued. What was the situation in China's countryside during the past year? The situation was excellent. China's output of grain, cotton and aquatic products in 1983 exceeded the target set for 1985 in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. There was also progress in the production of other items and in the reform of the economic system in the countryside.

The situation in the past year proves that the basic target, policies and principles set by the CPC Central Committee are correct. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee decided that rural work in the future be carried out in line with these regulations and that implementation of Document No 1 of 1983 be continued. That means that the policies on adopting the responsibility system, increasing specialized households and encouraging peasants to become well-off through industrious work have not changed in the countryside.

It is true that the situation in the countryside was excellent last year, but we also encountered many new problems. In carrying out our rural work this year, what should we grasp and what should we emphasize in our work? This is clearly stipulated in CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1984. The document says: "The focus of this year's rural work is to raise productivity, clear circulation channels and develop commodity production on the basis of stabilizing and improving the system of responsibility for production."

Why is commodity production made the focus of this year's rural work? To understand this question, we must first of all realize that China's rural economy is undergoing a historical change. For many years China's rural economy has fundamentally been a natural economy: Peasants raise oxen to plow their land, raise pigs to produce manure, grow grain to feed themselves and grow cotton to clothe themselves. By generally adopting the system of responsibility for production in the countryside in recent years, the productive forces have been liberated. Unable to consume all their produce, peasants must barter their surpluses at markets. Specialized households engage in production mainly because they want to sell their produce. This situation shows that China's countryside is shifting from a self-supporting economy to one of comparatively large-scale commodity production. This is the main trend, it is also the general backdrop of how Chinese peasants engage in economic activities in the 1980's.

Does everybody understand clearly the far-reaching significance of this change? Does our work in various spheres fully meet the needs of this situation? We cannot say yes. For example, the economic foundation in China's countryside at present is rather weak, the level of production is low, and in general the supply of agricultural and sideline products fails to meet demand. On the other hand, in some areas some agricultural and sideline products are frequently difficult to sell, or supply exceeds demand, thus dampening the peasants' enthusiasm for production. This is an indication that our rural commercial work fails to keep up with the development of commodity production in the countryside. Furthermore, leadership has also failed to keep up with this situation. Many of our comrades doing rural work are experienced in guiding agricultural production, but they lack the ability to cope with the entire economic work as a whole. How can they strengthen their leadership over commodity production if they know only agriculture and have no knowledge of circulation, distribution and consumption?

In short, the problem of understanding commodity production and other related work must be solved. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee is absolutely correct in making commodity production the focus of this year's rural work. This key problem in current rural work must be grasped because if this problem is satisfactorily solved, it will spur various fields of work to advance and bring about further progress in the excellent situation in China's countryside.

Second Talk

OW290345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Radio talk: "It is Necessary to Vigorously Develop Commodity Production in the Rural Areas" -- second in series on CPC Central Committee Document No 1]

[Excerpts] Document No 1 issued this year by the CPC Central Committee regards developing commodity production as the focus of the Party's rural work. Why is it necessary to vigorously develop commodity production in the rural areas? First of all, the development of commodity production there is an inevitable phenomenon as the productive forces in these areas develop to a certain stage. The peasants' enthusiasm for production has risen to an unprecedented level following the adoption of the responsibility system for production in the countryside. As the amount of agricultural and sideline products turned out by each rural family rises, the family cannot consume all. It must sell its surplus to the state, or sell it on the market. This is an indication that the rural economy is shifting from a self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient economy to one of large-scale commodity production. To adapt to the changing situation in the countryside, the CPC Central Committee has proposed that vigorous efforts be made to develop commodity production in the rural areas.

Second, developing commodity production in the rural areas is the only sure way to enable peasants to become well-off as quickly as possible. Ours is a big agricultural country, and 800 million of its 1 billion people are peasants. It is very difficult for our country to become prosperous if the 800 million peasants continue to live in a situation in which they produce just enough food to feed themselves and if industry, sideline occupations, commerce and livestock breeding are not developed.

Commodity production in the rural areas began to develop since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee because we have pursued a flexible rural economic policy. Although development has been slow, good results have been achieved in a very short time. The rural economy has gradually thrived while the peasants' income has increased.

Third, developing commodity production in the rural areas is needed to assist the nation's socialist modernization and to constantly improve the people's living conditions. Agriculture is the foundation of the entire national economy. Many central leading comrades have said that the people lead a better life in a year of bumper harvest. This is the experience gained over many years. It shows that national construction as a whole depends to a large extent on agriculture.

Our country's agricultural foundation is rather weak at present. Many agricultural and sideline products needed for national construction and the people's livelihood far from meet demand. The potential of the vast rural market has not been fully tapped because peasants are not yet well-to-do. This situation can be gradually changed by developing commodity production in the rural areas. All comrades must pay attention to this important matter which concerns the whole nation; they must show concern for it, support it, and strive to contribute to developing commodity production in the rural areas.

Third Talk

OW020151 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Radio talk: "How Should We Perfect Output-Related Systems of Contracted Responsibilities?" -- third in series on CPC Central Committee Document No 1]

[Excerpts] Many things can be done to perfect the various output-related systems of contracted responsibilities.

Most important is the perfection of the land contract system. In this regard, Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee this year explicitly states that the term of land contracts should be appropriately extended. In general, it says, land contracts should cover a term of over 15 years. This term should be even longer if the contract covers a project that requires protracted efforts or is of a developmental nature, such as one involving the building of an orchard or a forest or the exploitation of a barren mountain or a piece of waste land.

As we all know, agricultural development requires capital construction in order to increase land productivity and better utilize natural resources. Such capital construction cannot produce appreciable results in just 1 or 2 years. Some projects, such as the improvement of low-yield land, the building of fields on steep mountain slopes and the construction of water conservancy projects, usually require 3 to 5 years of basic efforts, while their benefits cannot be enjoyed until after 7 to 8, or even a dozen years. If the term of a contract is short, the peasant will not spend much time on the land or invest much in it. If the term of the contract is sufficiently long, naturally the peasant will do some work on the land to increase its productivity, and as a result the condition of the land will increasingly improve. This greatly benefits agricultural development.

To perfect the land contract system, it is necessary to solve the problem of land being divided into too many small plots among various contractors. In this regard, the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 issued this year says that before the term of a contract is extended, the size of the various contracted lands may, at the request of the masses, be adjusted through adequate consultations on the principle of making minor adjustments while keeping the overall situation practically unchanged.

Here two things deserve particular attention: One is respect for the desire of the masses. No adjustments should be made unless the masses so request. The other is to keep to the principle of making only minor adjustments while keeping the situation on the whole practically unchanged. This means that we should not change completely whatever we are doing and have to start things all over again. What we can do is to make some reasonable minor adjustments while keeping the whole situation basically unchanged.

This year's Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee clearly states that land may be subcontracted. A few years ago, when the responsibility system was first instituted, in many localities land was contracted evenly to the peasants. This resulted in a situation of some households having many labor hands but not enough land to farm, while those with fewer labor hands found that they could not care for the land they had been given. Moreover, some of the households preferred to take up other undertakings than farming and therefore wanted to discontinue their land contracts or reduce the size of their contracted land. Allowing peasants to subcontract the land they receive is in the interest of full and rational utilization of the land. The term of a subcontract may be determined through consultations between the two parties concerned. Under the present circumstances where a system of planned purchase and marketing of grain by the state is being implemented, subcontractors may provide a certain quantity of food grain at state prices as compensation to those who subcontract the land to them.

CENTRAL PARTY SCHOOL ON ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK011103 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by the writing group of the Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Office of the Central Party School: "Socialist Modern Economic Construction"]

[Text] After the basic accomplishment of the socialist transformation and the establishment of the socialist political and economic system, the fundamental task for the party and the state in the period of socialist construction is to concentrate on conducting socialist modern economic construction, make great efforts to develop productive forces, steadily enhance productivity, and gradually improve the people's material and cultural lives on the basis of developing production.

It is an objective requirement of socialist development to fulfill this fundamental task. The abolition of the exploitation system and exploiting classes and the establishment of the socialist system have largely eliminated the obstacles to the development of socialist productive forces. The principal domestic contradiction is no longer the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie but between the increasing needs in the people's material and cultural lives and the backwardness of social production. Although class struggle still exists to a certain degree and still makes it necessary to continue to fight against various elements hostile to socialism, the fundamental task for the party and the state has been shifted from emancipating productive forces to protecting and developing productive forces under socialist relations of production. Therefore, the focus of the party and state work must be adapted to the basic law governing the development of socialist society and be shifted in time to socialist economic construction.

Through economic construction over the past 30 years and more, our country has laid down a fairly solid material foundation, but our economy and culture in general terms still remain at a backward level. Therefore, concentrating all our strength on socialist modern economic construction is our central task, which is not only arduous but also urgent. The great expansion of social productive forces will inevitably bring about broad and profound changes in socio-economic life, political life, ideology, and life-style, and thus will promote the improvement of socialist relations of production and the socialist superstructure in the course of reforms. Only when social productive forces have fully developed can the differences between classes and other major social differences be gradually minimized and ultimately eliminated.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has gradually established a correct line for developing our economy on the basis of summing up our past experiences and studying new questions in the present economic life. The line is that we must base ourselves on our national conditions, take action according to our strength, make positive efforts, handle affairs in light of the objective economic laws and natural laws, and achieve our objectives of economic modernization step by step.

In order to bring about an all-round upsurge of the socialist economy, it is necessary to carry out reforms to eliminate various economic structural drawbacks and to continue to carry out the 10 economic principles approved by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. Here, special attention should be paid to the following key principle matters:

First, state priority construction must be guaranteed and the people's livelihood must continue to be improved. Ours is a large country with a huge population, but accumulation in our country is not sufficient. Therefore, we must firmly establish a viewpoint of "treating activities of the nation as moves on a chessboard" and strengthen the centralization of the handling of economic affairs to a necessary degree.

If our financial and material resources are excessively scattered, the state's priority construction will not be guaranteed and the national economy as a whole will not be enlivened. It is necessary to increase state financial income, enforce stricter financial and economic discipline, and encourage localities, departments, and enterprises to contribute their funds to the state's priority construction projects. When handling the relationship between developing production and construction and improving the people's livelihood, we should firmly implement the principle of "first, feed the people and second, build the country," that is, on the one hand, we must guarantee the people's basic needs in their daily lives; on the other hand, we must also ensure that the state can conduct construction. If we only stress construction to the neglect of the people's livelihood, we will not be able to effectively arouse laborers' enthusiasm and as a result, production and construction will not develop as expected. If we only pay attention to the people's present livelihood and neglect the development of state construction, we will eventually harm laborers' fundamental and long-term interests because we cannot effectively develop production and construction. Therefore, we must properly coordinate the development of production and construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood, that is, handle construction under the premise of guaranteeing the people's livelihood and steadily improve their livelihood on the basis of developing production.

Second, the state economy must be placed in a leading position and diverse economic forms should be allowed to develop. In the vast territory of our country, the present developmental level of productive forces in general terms is still low and uneven. It is necessary to maintain different economic forms for a long time to come. Among others, the state economy must hold a leading position. The state economy combined with the cooperative economy should be taken as a basic economic form, with the individual economy of working people as a necessary complement to the public economy. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce specific management and distribution systems suited to various economic forms. In the countryside, we must adhere to and perfect the production responsibility system through the signing of various contracts, and should promote economic combination in varied forms on the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, so long as it is helpful to production development, to further perfect and diversify our cooperative economy. In industrial and commercial enterprises, it is also necessary to introduce and perfect the operation responsibility system in light of the characteristics of various trades and enterprises, and gradually establish a management system which can ensure the state's unified leadership and can give play to the initiative of enterprises and workers. Through the establishment and improvement of the operation and management responsibility system, we can better coordinate the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual and can link workers' welfare with their work results.

Third, it is necessary to correctly implement the principle of ensuring that the planned economy plays a leading role and that the market mechanism plays a supplementary one. Practicing a planned economy on the basis of the public ownership system is one of the basic characteristics of the socialist economic system. Planned production and circulation forms the main body of our national economy, while the range of the market economy must be subject to the details of state plans. Through economic planning to maintain an overall balance and through the supplementary and regulatory role of the market mechanism, the state can ensure the proportionate and well-coordinated development of the national economy. Plans of a mandatory nature must be enforced in regard to the production and distribution of capital goods and consumer goods, which are vital to the national economy and the people's livelihood, especially in key enterprises vital to the whole economy. This represents a main type of the planned economy in our country.

In addition, the state also specifies guidance plans for the production of many products of many enterprises because of the existence of diverse economic forms and the difficulties in making precise estimates of society's many complex demands. Moreover, economic units and individuals are allowed, in light of market demands, to arrange on their own the production of many small commodities, which are low in output value, great in variety, and produced and supplied only seasonally and locally. Through these different management methods, our economic development will not only be handled under unified leadership in a planned way, but will also be handled flexibly and in diverse forms. We also must correctly define the respective scope and limits of mandatory plans, guidance plans, and market mechanism and must gradually reform our pricing system, materials supply system, employment and wage systems, and financial and monetary systems, and reestablish an economic management system which is better suited to our country's conditions to ensure the healthy development of our national economy.

Fourth, it is necessary to expand economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of self-reliance. Self-reliance and working hard are basic principles of the proletariat in its emancipation cause. Each nation's revolution and construction should be based on its own strength. Our socialist modern economic construction must rely mainly on the rich resources of our country and the hard work of our people. At the same time, modern economic construction, as a process of developing socialized mass production, is incompatible with the state of self-sufficiency and self-isolation from the outside world. Therefore, opening up to the outside world and expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit is a correct strategic policy for speeding up our socialist modern economic construction. We should promote sales of our products in the international markets, make great efforts to develop foreign trade, and try our best to make use of all available foreign resources. It is necessary to actively introduce more advanced technology suited to our conditions to strengthen the capacity of our nation's economy, which is based on self-reliance. Meanwhile, in the course of opening up to the outside, we must guard against and resist the inroads of the capitalist ideology and oppose the mentality and deeds of blindly worshipping foreign things.

So long as we uphold the series of correct principles and guidelines of our party for conducting socialist economic construction which have been laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and pay attention to the above-mentioned principled issues, we will certainly bring about an all-round upsurge of our socialist economy and achieve the great strategic objective of quadrupling the annual national industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

ARTICLE PROPOSES ECONOMIC INDICATORS SYSTEM

HK290313 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Ji Yanzhong: "Simultaneous Growth of National Income, Gross Industrial and Agricultural Output Value, and Gross Social Product -- A Preliminary Probe" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Editor's note: This article proposes a view which differs from that expressed in an article published in our newspaper on 30 October last year, entitled: "A Brief Discussion of the Simultaneous Growth of National Income, Gross Social Product, and Gross Industrial and Agricultural Output Value." [end editor's note]

Recently, in discussing the simultaneous growth of national income and gross industrial and agricultural output value (abbreviated below as "simultaneous growth"), some comrades maintained that "simultaneous growth" is "the correct path" to, and "the most basic requirement" for, the improvement of economic results. We hold that in using "simultaneous growth" as a comprehensive indicator of the improvement of economic results, there are many problems which should be further studied.

1. THE NATIONAL INCOME AND THE GROSS INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT VALUE DIFFER IN THEIR COMPONENTS AND IN WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THEIR CALCULATION. THE FACTORS AFFECTING THEIR GROWTH RATES ARE ALSO NOT IDENTICAL. THEREFORE, "SIMULTANEOUS GROWTH" IS NOT SOMETHING WHICH IS NECESSARY.

National income is the net output value obtained by deducting material consumption from the gross social product. It is the value newly created by various sectors, including agriculture, industry, the building and construction industry, the communications and transportation industry, commerce, and so on. The gross industrial and agricultural output value, as part of the gross social product, is the sum of the gross output values of two sectors: industry and agriculture. It includes the material consumption and net output value of these two sectors. For one thing, the national income and the gross industrial and agricultural output value differ in their components and in what is included in their calculation, and for another, the growth of national income and of the gross industrial and agricultural output value are directly related principally to the increase in material consumption and the increase in net output value. Therefore, the use of "simultaneous growth" as a comprehensive indicator of the improvement of economic results is questionable.

By theoretical analysis, many factors directly affect the increases in material consumption and net output value, and hence affect the possibility of the "simultaneous growth" of national income and the gross industrial and agricultural output value.

1. The factor of economic structure: Generally speaking, when a sector (such as agriculture), whose net output value accounts for a large proportion of gross output value, develops rapidly, then "simultaneous growth" may be achieved. For example, from 1962 to 1963, our gross agricultural output value and our gross industrial output value grew by 11.6 percent and 8.5 percent respectively, while our national income and our industrial and agricultural output value grew by 10.7 percent and 9.5 percent respectively; thus, the latter two "grew simultaneously." However, if industry develops faster than agriculture, then, because material consumption in the gross industrial output value is relatively larger and the net output value of industry is relatively smaller, the net industrial and agricultural output value will therefore grow more slowly than the gross industrial and agricultural output value, and in the absence of other influencing factors, the national income and the gross industrial and agricultural output value cannot "grow simultaneously."

2. The factor of scientific and technological progress: Scientific and technological progress may produce two different kinds of results. Technological progress will help economize on the use of the means of production, thus reducing the proportion of material consumption and raising the proportion of net output value; therefore, "simultaneous growth" may be achieved. However, from the long-term viewpoint, with the advance of science and technology, technological equipment will be improved, labor productivity will be raised, and the proportion of organic production funds will increase, so that the proportion of material consumption will increase, the proportion of net output value will fall, and "simultaneous growth" cannot be achieved.

3. The factor of the internal structure of industry: The main point is the relationship between the processing industries on one side and the energy resources, materials, and raw materials industries on the other.

Because material consumption is greater in the processing industries than in the materials, raw materials, and energy resources industries, if the processing industries develop rapidly, the proportion of material consumption in industry will therefore increase, so that the achievement of "simultaneous growth" will be affected.

4. The factor of specialized social production: Division of labor and cooperation between specialized units constitutes an important measure for improving economic results. Because gross industrial output value is calculated according to the negotiations of factory law, if the organizational structure of enterprises changes, so will the gross industrial output value. In the development of cooperation between specialized units, the existing organizational structure of enterprises must inevitably be changed, so that the enterprises can be reorganized according to the principle of division of labor between specialized units. Thus, the frequency of double-counting in the calculation of gross industrial and agricultural output value will increase, and the gap between national income and gross industrial and agricultural output value will widen.

Judging from the actual condition of our country's economic development, "simultaneous growth" does not necessarily occur concurrently with the improvement of economic results. For example, consider a comparison between the First 5-Year Plan period and the Third 5-Year Plan period. During the latter period, the growth rates of national income and gross industrial and agricultural output value were closer than in the former period; that is, we came closer to "simultaneous growth." However, judging from economic results, indicators the First 5-Year Plan period saw better achievements than the Third 5-year Plan period. For example, the First 5-Year Plan period figures and the Third 5-Year Plan period figures for the following indicators are, in order: The ratio of the growth in gross industrial and agricultural output value to the growth in national income: 1:0.82, 1:0.88; the average annual national income growth rate: 0.89, 0.84; the average annual rate of increase in social labor productivity: 6.5 percent, 4.3 percent; the additional national income generated per 100 yuan of accumulation funds used: 35 yuan, 26 yuan; the rate of profits and taxes yielded by state enterprises, based on capital funds used: 29.4 yuan, 18.9 yuan; the average annual rate of growth in the value of each agricultural worker's net output: 1.9 percent, 0.5 percent; and the national income generated by consuming 1 ton of energy resources: 1167 yuan, 707 yuan.

We can see from this analysis that "simultaneous growth" cannot accurately reflect the improvement of economic results. Of course, we acknowledge that "simultaneous growth" is related to the improvement of economic results, and it can also reflect general trends under certain conditions. However, we must not consider "simultaneous growth" as a basic requirement for the improvement of socioeconomic results.

II. THE ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENT, THAT NATIONAL INCOME AND GROSS SOCIAL PRODUCT SHOULD GROW SIMULTANEOUSLY, IS ALSO QUESTIONABLE.

Whether the "simultaneous growth" of national income and gross social product is possible depends crucially on the proportion of material consumption in the gross social product. If this proportion remains unchanged, national income can "grow simultaneously" with the gross social product. If this proportion rises, gross social product will grow faster than national income, and vice versa. In turn, the proportion of material consumption in the gross social output varies with changes in the structure of economic sectors, the proportions of material consumption in the production of products, the prices of products, and so on.

Can the simultaneous growth of national income and gross social output be achieved in our country? This question can be studied in theoretical work.

However, judging from the actual current situation and the development of the coming several decades, it will be very difficult to achieve "simultaneous growth" of national income and gross social product. The reasons are: The level of development of our country's social productive forces is still rather low; the relative importance of agriculture is rather great; the degree of industrialization is still not very high; the extent to which workers are provided with productive technological equipment is rather low; the industrial structure and the pricing system are not very rational; and, over a number of years in the future, the proportion of material consumption will increase while we vigorously raise the standard of production technology and quicken the development of social production. These principal reasons are basically the same as the four factors we mentioned earlier, which affect the simultaneous growth of national income and gross industrial and agricultural output value.

Therefore, over a considerable number of years to come, the proportion of material consumption in the gross social product will follow a rising trend, the conditions for the simultaneous growth of national income and gross social product will not be fulfilled, and this simultaneous growth cannot be used as an appropriate comprehensive indicator for assessing economic results.

III. TO RESOLVE THE QUESTION OF HOW ECONOMIC RESULTS CAN BE IMPROVED IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY, WE SHOULD MAINLY STUDY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC RESULTS INDICATORS.

The reflection of socioeconomic results is a rather complicated matter which cannot be expressed by the simple proportional relation of "simultaneous growth." At present, many countries are studying this question, and some findings have already been used in practical work. Judging from the practice of our country's economic work, we think that the establishment of an economic results indicators system centering around national income is relatively scientific, practical, and feasible. This indicator system includes the following several principal indicators: first, the rate of national income or national output growth; second, the social productivity, that is, the income created by each worker in the sectors of material production; third, the social rate of material consumption, that is, the proportion of material consumption for each 100 yuan of gross social production generated; fourth, the results of social accumulation, that is, the additional national income generated per 100 yuan of accumulation funds used; fifth, the rate of net product based on capital funds, that is, the net output value generated per 100 yuan of capital funds used; and sixth, the social rate of surplus product value, that is, the proportion of surplus product (m) in the national income.

This economic results indicators system, which centers around the national income, has the following merits: First, it can relatively realistically reflect our national economic strength and the speed of development, while avoiding the defect of double-counting embodied in gross output value indicators; second, it is advantageous to the integration of economic results with the speed of development and can reflect both output growth and the economization of resources; third, it can relatively comprehensively tell whether overall socioeconomic results are good with regard to the different aspects of human, material, and financial resources; fourth, it can reflect the overall achievements in the development of agriculture, industry, building and construction, transportation, and commerce and promotes a well coordinated national economic development and the rationalization of our economic structure; and fifth, it can reflect both macroeconomic and microeconomic results and is advantageous to the integration of the two.

RURAL COMMODITY CIRCULATION STRESSED

OW010151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 28 Feb 84

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Pay Special Attention to Commodity Circulation, Further Promote Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- At the national rural work conference, Comrade Wan Li said that a county party committee secretary should not be just an "agricultural secretary," much less should he be just a "grain secretary." This means that a county party committee secretary must learn how to apply the law of value, pay attention to commodity production and circulation, and have overall knowledge of the economic situation.

In fact, not only should each country party committee secretary be able to do so, rural cadres at all levels must shoulder the responsibility of exercising leadership over commodity production, especially commodity circulation. This is a new mission this era has entrusted to us rural cadres.

China's countryside at present is facing two transformations: The self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy is being transformed into one of large-scale commodity production, and traditional agricultural production is being transformed into modern agricultural production. The far-reaching significance of these two transformations, however, is not yet fully understood by all rural cadres, and work in various quarters still fails to keep abreast with the development of the situation. The importance of improving commodity circulation in the countryside, in particular, has been ignored by many comrades. For this reason, certain questions concerning understanding must be solved before our commodity production can be developed.

A socialist society cannot be built, consolidated and developed just on the basis of a self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy. To achieve agricultural modernization in our country, commodity production must be developed. This is a process that cannot be ignored. Unless our commodity production is developed, we cannot stimulate or invigorate productivity in our country's rural areas and cannot hasten the rise and growth of higher productivity and consolidate and perfect socialist production relations. In our country today, to strive for new victories in socialist construction means to strive for new development in commodity production. Those who think that their mission is "accomplished" when the peasants are well fed and clothed and have moved into new houses and that development of commodity production is non-essential are really shortsighted. Those who think that development of commodity production is incompatible with a planned economy, or think that developing commodity production is the same as developing capitalism are extremely wrong.

To handle commodity production well, we must correctly understand the role and function of commodity circulation. In the past, our rural cadres paid attention only to agricultural production and paid very little attention to commodity circulation. Whenever the issue of circulation was mentioned, many people thought that it was the commercial departments' business and did not merit in the least the party and government cadres' attention. Some people even considered the work of broadening the channels of commodity circulation as an "odd job." Such views are outmoded. In China's protracted feudal society, people regarded agricultural production (meaning actual grain and cotton production) as "fundamental," and commercial business as "incidental." The concept that agriculture -- which was "fundamental" -- was superior to commercial work -- which was "incidental" -- seriously obstructed China's social and economic progress. We communist cadres, who consider it our duty to liberate productive forces, must eradicate the influence of such feudal concepts. At present, the key to developing commodity production lies in the application of the law of value and in turning our agricultural and sideline products into commodities by using all channels of circulation. Circulation is an indispensable aspect in the process of commodity production, for without circulation there would be no commodity economy to speak of.

We must regard circulation as the duty of our rural cadres at all levels. Due to historical reasons, very few of our numerous rural cadres understand commodity circulation. This is why it is extremely urgent for us to intensify our study and make ourselves more proficient in this field. Each one of us must heighten his sense of urgency in this regard.

To improve circulation, it is also necessary to correctly appraise the situation resulting from the rapid development of rural commodity production. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the commodity economy in rural areas has developed very rapidly. In the past few years, the total amount of farm and sideline product purchases has increased at an annual rate of more than 10 percent. Compared with 1978, marketable goods produced by all trades in rural areas in 1982 increased from 51.5 percent to 59.4 percent. In the economically more developed rural areas of Jiangsu, the proportion of marketable goods produced by all rural trades is as high as 70 percent. The rural areas' change from self-supporting and semi-self-supporting production to commodity production has been accelerated. This has made it urgently necessary to expand and smoothe circulation channels and to develop farm and sideline product exchange on a still larger scale. Please think. Now, thousands upon thousands of peasant households have become commodity producers and owners. They not only demand the timely selling of farm and sideline products they produce and the timely purchase of production means and manufactured goods for daily use, but require many social services like market information, capital loans, technical guidance and so forth and require that the links of processing, storage, transport, marketing and so forth be connected closely and smoothly. Under these circumstances, work in the circulation field can no longer rely on the same old ways, but must adapt to the changed situation. The circulation system in rural areas must be reformed to relying more on economic means; from focusing only on product distribution to respecting the law of value and paying attention to and making use of market regulation while ensuring the success of the planned economy; and from a single state-operated channel to an operation using more channels and fewer links and involving the participation of the state, the collective and the individual. Work in these areas has failed to keep up with development, and therein lies the crux of the problem in selling and buying which is widely experienced at present.

All these are new problems confronting the rural cadres at various levels, which they must learn to solve through renewed study, understanding, and practice.

Whether the rural commodity circulation channels are running smoothly and unobstructed is related to and dependent on the various sectors of the national economy. Enlivening the rural commodity circulation can push forward national economic development as a whole. Further enlivening commodity circulation will inevitably involve such problems as price policy, financial subsidies, energy, transportation and so forth. Therefore, enlivening rural commodity circulation is the business not only of rural work cadres but the duty of various other departments. They all should put this work on their agenda.

An exciting and happy Spring Festival rarely seen in the past has just been observed, and farming activities have begun in an all-round way. Rural commodity production and circulation this year is showing an unprecedentedly brisk tendency. It is hoped that rural work cadres will make efforts to improve commodity circulation, push agriculture further upward, and continue to create a new situation in rural work.

ARTICLE ON RAIL TRANSPORT 'INNOVATION'

HK281044 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Yue Zhijian, vice chairman of China Communications and Transportation Association: "An Important Innovation in China's Railway Transportation"]

[Text] To resolve the contradiction between our transport capacity and our transport volume, our country over the past 2 years has been studying the development of heavy-duty trains. This development is a great innovation in rail transport.

The railways are the arteries of the national economy. They handle the majority of our country's passenger transport and freight transport tasks. Since the founding of the PRC, our rail transport has greatly developed. However, because of the imbalance between the growth in our transport capacity and transport volume, the capacity of the main trunk lines is fully exploited and there is an overall shortage of passenger and freight transport facilities. In particular, there is a serious overstocking of coal in some coal-producing provinces, which therefore must "determine their output according to freight volume." On the other hand, many enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Northeast, the East, and the South of our country are operating under capacity because the coal supply falls short of demand. In many localities, daily consumer goods, agricultural and sideline products, and fresh fruits, vegetables, seafood, and so on, deteriorate or spoil because they cannot be transported for sale; but on the other hand, some other localities suffer from a serious supply shortage. There is a great excess of passenger train staff, and the difficulty of catching a train has become a very prominent problem in people's work and livelihood. According to forecasts by the Ministry of Railways, by the year 2000, the volume of passenger transport by rail and the volume of rail freight will reach 2.3 billion passengers and 2.5 billion tons, respectively, representing growths of 138 percent and 116 percent, respectively, compared with current figures. However, in rail transport operation, the mileage covered will increase by only 50 percent at most. Faced with the challenge of this heavy transportation task, how should we set about developing a new situation in rail transport work? There is only one way out: We must greatly transform the technological equipment and operational organization of our existing railway system, and increase our capability through technological progress; this must be the focus of our work.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council pay extremely great attention to the unsatisfactory situation of rail transport, and particularly to the shortage in the supply of energy resources due to inadequate transport capacity; they have classified the tackling of this problem as a strategic key task of the state and have resolved to concentrate efforts to solve this problem first. The relevant departments and commissions under the State Council are formulating overall plans for the building of new railway lines, the transformation of other technological equipment; these tasks are being incorporated into plans and will be gradually tackled, according to the order of importance and the degree of urgency.

In our country, the railway lines are few, the freight volume is great, and the intensity of train service is rather great. In view of these characteristics, the development of heavy-duty trains is an effective method for greatly expanding the transport capacity of our railways. The state has categorically affirmed this major innovation as a technological policy. Therefore, in building new lines and transforming old lines in the future, we must vigorously use electric power locomotives, gradually transform the track structure to increase heavy duty operation, and appropriately increase the length of railway lines and the interstation distances; moreover, we must strengthen the rolling stock building industry, use advanced equipment for signalling, centralized dispatching, and automatic blocking, and improve the organization of running trains.

Thus, with an increase in the loads that the trains can carry, the transport capacity will be doubled, and one railroad will be able to handle freight volume that two railroads currently handle. Our country's coal resources are plentiful, but coal is mainly found in such localities as Shanxi and Nei Monggol; but the industrially developed regions of east China and central-south China have relatively little coal resources; therefore, the situation of having to carry coal from the west to the east and from the north to the south will continue to exist for a considerably long time. At present, the transportation of coal accounts for 40 percent of our rail freight volume. The large-scale handling of this single category of goods and the fixed direction of the flow of coal constitute a favorable precondition for the development of heavy duty trains in our country. Therefore, to achieve this development, we must take foreign experience as our reference and proceed from tackling coal transportation; and then, having gained experience, we will gradually extend this development to various major trunk lines in our country.

According to plans formulated by the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Planning Office of the Shanxi Energy Resources Bureau, by the end of this century, the quantity of coal annually transported from the four regions -- northern Shanxi, western Nei Monggol, northern Shaanxi, and Ningxia -- to other places through Datong, will increase from the current level of 40 million tons or more to around 160 million tons. After the transformation of the Fengshada [0023 3097 1129] line and the Jingqin [0079 4440] line, the capacity for transporting coal will reach only 60 million tons, with a shortage of a 100 million ton capacity. This problem must be solved by developing heavy-duty trains. In order for us to make full use of sea transportation, the State Council has approved the building of a new electric railway for heavy-duty trains which carry coal alone, running from Datong to Qinhuangdao. This has been classified as a key construction project of the state. The overall planning of this project is undertaken by the leading group in charge of major technological equipment under the State Council. This is a systematized project involving a number of departments. We must formulate overall plans for production, supply, and marketing; we must satisfactorily plan for division of labor and cooperation between the railways, highways, and water transport facilities; and we must satisfactorily achieve the technological compatibility and the simultaneous construction of the various links of mining, road transport, port facilities, and the loading, transportation, and unloading of goods. Moreover, from now on, we must pay great attention to technological training for staff members and workers, so that the normal operation of various advanced facilities can be ensured.

The leading comrades of the State Council have said that the Datong-Qinhuangdao railway is our country's first heavy-duty railway line, that it is a key project in heavy-duty rail transport, and that it must be conscientiously grasped. This project is of very great importance. If many million tons of coal can be transported to Qinhuangdao, half of our entire economy will be enlivened. This project epitomizes the modernization of our country's railways and will play an important strategic role in our economic invigoration. We must build the Datong-Qinhuangdao line into a heavy-duty railway line with Chinese characteristics, and create a new path to, as well as a new model of, the modernization of communications and transportation, with the modernization of our railways as its mainstay.

HONGQI ON PARTY RECTIFICATION KEY PROBLEMS

HK010518 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0253 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Report: "HONGQI Publishes Article Calling on Units Where Party Rectification Is Being Carried Out To Grasp Key Problems" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The CPC organizations carrying out party rectification during the first phase, that is, the CPC organizations of the units at central provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, arms and services levels,

and major military area command levels, are now gradually entering the stage of measuring themselves by the standards of a communist, and have begun the work of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects after a 3-month study. HONGQI No 5, published today, carries a commentator's article urging these units to grasp key problems during party rectification.

The article says: "The general purpose and requirements of our party rectification are to strive to build the party into a staunch kernel which can lead socialist modernization. Through party rectification, various localities, departments and units must markedly improve their work. This demands that we stand higher, show greater foresight, and always have the one, two, three' in mind. In other words, we should attain one target (quadrupling total output value of industry and agriculture by the year 2000), build the two civilizations (material and spiritual), and accomplish the three great tasks (the four modernizations, unification of the motherland, and opposition to hegemonism). Problems to be solved in the party rectification should be linked with the guideline of 'one, two, three.' Problems within the party, that is, serious problems in ideology, work style, and organization which hamper the progress of socialist modernization, should be solved during the party rectification. Only thus can a new situation be brought about after the party rectification. If we fail to grasp these key problems which concern the overall situation or fail to solve them effectively, our work will not change greatly in spite of the fact that some other problems have been solved in the party rectification."

The article points out: Whether we can grasp key problems and solve them well lies in the attitude and determination of leaders. The so-called key problems mean, first of all, the problems of leading cadres, because these problems will affect the overall situation of a unit. Problems of party members in general, which can affect the overall situation of a unit, are, very often, directly or indirectly connected with leading cadres. Therefore, to grasp key problems, leading cadres should be strict in analyzing themselves. They should be bold in making self-criticism of their shortcomings and mistakes in a sincere, profound, and practical way. In the meantime, they should also adopt the same attitude to boldly criticize the shortcomings and mistakes of other cadres. If a leading cadres is afraid of losing face and personal interests, of offending people and looking reality in the face, and always dodges contradictions, he will not be able to solve key problems well.

WU XUEQIAN TOURS SHENZHEN AFTER FOREIGN TOUR

OW010736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Shenzhen, March 1(XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian spent two days touring the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in Guangdong Province after his return on February 28 from a six-day visit to Burma and Malaysia. While in Shenzhen, Wu Xueqian visited a factory, a port, the tourist area, a heliport and a new fishermen's village. He left here for Guangzhou today on his way to Beijing.

HOANG VAN HOAN, OTHERS WATCH BEIJING SHOW

OW291149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- Accompanied by Comrades Wang Guangmei and Chang Xiangyu, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan watched a modern Hunan theatrical show, "The Golden Rooster Attracts a Phoenix," which was staged by the Hunan theatrical group of Luoyang Prefecture in Beijing last night.

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After the show, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan happily went on stage to meet all the performers and posed for a picture with them.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan expressed his appreciation for the show and greeted the group's performance by writing two inscriptions -- one for Chang Xiangyu and one for the group. The inscription for Chang Xiangyu reads: "A vigorous senior instructor with many pupils." The inscription for the theatrical group reads: "A play with a new story; a fantastic show."

ZHANG TINGFA COMMENDS SHANGHAI AIR FORCE CADRE

OWO20227 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The Air Force commander, Zhang Tingfa, and the political commissar, Gao Houliang, recently signed an order naming (Li Gouji,) the deputy commander of an engineering squadron under a certain unit of the Air Force stationed in Shanghai, a Zhu Boru-type cadre. They also issued orders to commend the advanced deeds of (Li Gouji).

Since (Li Gouji) assumed the post of aircraft mechanic in 1975, he has ensured the safety of more than 470 airport operations and over 2,990 take-offs and landings without any accidents endangering flight safety. The engineering team he led has won the Collective Merit Citation Class II once and Class III (?five) times, and was named "pacesetting engineering team" of aircraft maintenance by the Air Force of the Nanjing PLA units. (Li Gouji) himself has also won the Merit Citation Class II once and Class III twice, and was named by the Air Force of the Nanjing PLA units an "advanced individual pacesetter" in building socialist spiritual civilization.

(Li Gouji) has continued to conscientiously carry out the party's work since he was promoted to the deputy commander of the squadron last June. His wife has been sick at home for a long time without anybody to take care of her and has, in her letters, repeatedly asked him to shift to another profession at an earlier date. But (Li Gouji) tried to inspire her to support his work in the Air Force whenever he visited or wrote her. In the past 8 years and more, (Li Gouji) and the comrades of his engineering team discovered and fixed more than 100 defects and made outstanding contributions to army building.

PRC CHURCH SPOKESMAN WELCOMES POPE'S REMARKS

AU292005 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Beijing, February 29 -- The first window in three years was opened today onto the prospect of establishing a dialogue between China and the Holy See with a statement made by a spokesman for China's Association of Patriotic Catholics in response to remarks made Tuesday by Pope John II in a meeting at the Vatican with seven bishops from Taiwan and Pro-Taiwan residents of Rome.

The Pope yesterday said that Taiwan and Overseas Chinese Roman Catholics should serve as a bridgehead with members of the faith in China and went on to express his "respect and love for the entire Chinese nation" and praise for these cultural values "beyond the vicissitudes and the momentary separations of history".

Today in Beijing, the spokesman for the Chinese church told the ANSA news agency that "statements in these terms are extremely welcome" in China, then said that the text of the pontiff's words would be studied by the leaders of the association to be in a position to voice "a more complete opinion".

CYL TO BUILD SHELTERBELT ALONG HUANG HE

OW280820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power have decided to organize young people to build a shelterbelt along the Yellow River.

The project will cover six provinces and autonomous regions: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Shandong, and the Ningxia Hui and Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regions. The shelterbelt will extend 3,000 kilometers with a width of 10 kilometers, from Zhongwei County in Ningxia in the west to Binzhou City in Shandong Province in the east.

According to a circular issued by the three departments, the project will be completed in seven years. Preparatory work will be conducted in 1984 and 1985, including surveys, planning, seed collecting, sapling raising and afforestation experiments. Tree planting will be carried out on a large scale in 1986. The circular says that afforestation along the Yellow River will greatly help reduce soil erosion in the Yellow River Valley and accelerate the work of making the country green. It also notes that by organizing young people in the project it will educate them in patriotism and help them carry on the fine traditions of the veteran revolutionaries. The circular urges the provinces and autonomous regions involved to bring the project into line with their development plans for the coming years and with water and soil conservation.

RESIDUAL NUCLEAR HEAT USED FOR HOME HEATING

OW270832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA) -- China has been successful in experimentally using residual heat from a nuclear reactor for home heating; a technical appraisal has been completed. More than 100 leading cadres and experts from various parts of the country who attended today's onsite report meeting at the Nuclear Energy Technology Research Institute of Qinghua University noted that the success of this experiment has expanded the scope of China's nuclear energy application and has opened up a new path for the country to fully use nuclear energy in developing the economy.

China is gravely short of energy sources such as coal and petroleum. Because the needs for the national economy's development cannot be met, it is necessary to step up the exploitation and application of new energy sources. With the support of the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, and other departments concerned, the Nuclear Energy Technology Research Institute of Qinghua University undertook the task of building a "low-temperature heat-supplying reactor," which was assigned by the State Science and Technology Commission. Institute personnel remodeled the original experimental reactor into a low-temperature residual heat-supplying reactor. In mid-November 1983, it began to supply heat to three of the institute's laboratories, having a floor space of 16,200 square meters. By the end of January, it had supplied heat for 50 days. This experiment shows that this type of heat is safe, reliable and equals that provided by 200 tons of fuel coal. Moreover, room temperatures reached 16-18 degrees centigrade, 4-5 degrees higher than the temperature from coal-burning boilers.

The representatives heard a report on this experiment and visited the experimental site of the residual heat-supplying nuclear reactor. They generally agreed that low-temperature heat-supplying reactors are an ideal source of energy for supplying heat to urban areas and are significant in easing the shortage of coal and reducing environmental pollution in north China's urban areas.

The experts pointed out that compared with heat supplied by coal boilers, heat supplied from low-temperature nuclear reactors enjoys the advantages of lower cost and smaller transport volume and, after effective measures are adopted, is safe, clean, nonpolluting, and poses no danger to human health.

This experiment has been included in the state plan for priority research items. Shenyang, Harbin, and other cities plan to cooperate with Qinghua University in vigorously adopting this new heat supplying technology.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES BEIJING HOUSEWORK COMPANY

HK290855 Beijing RENMIN Ribao in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "A Way To Socialize Housework"]

[Text] Beijing has set up its first housework service company. Its opening was greeted by the vast numbers of city dwellers.

Housework constitutes an important part of social labor. Every family has its trivial household chores. With the ever-increasing development of the four modernizations program, the vast numbers of cadres and staff and workers require more time for their study and work, and thus housework more often than not has become a burden. According to a survey conducted by the department concerned, the time spent by a male staff member or worker on housework was on the average about 3.9 hours a day, and that by a female staff member or worker was 5.2 hours, and quite a few working couples were very often vexed at their failure to make good arrangements for their household chores, which even interfered with their work and study and disrupted domestic peace. Meanwhile, some people awaiting employment and able-bodied persons who remain idle in society are not willing to stay idle at home, but are also reluctant to go to people's houses to offer their service as housework attendants. The establishment of housework service companies serves as a bridge between those who are in need of housework attendants and those who are willing to offer their service in housework, and is conducive to solving this social problem, which is becoming more and more universal.

With this organized housework labor service, it is easier for us to conduct education among the attendants in ideology, professional moral values, and related vocational work so that the attendants feel that they are taking part in a section of social labor and have a sense of pride and responsibility and drive to serve socialism. In this way too, the employers can trust the attendants and feel pleased with the latter's service. The relationship between housework attendants and their employers is a new type of social division of labor rather than a relationship between the employer and the employee in an ordinary sense. With certain training, housework attendants can constantly improve their service and work efficiency and gradually adapt themselves to the needs of the ever-increasing standards of living. Particularly, they will be of great help in protecting and educating infants and in promoting the growth of later generations.

In our society, every laborer serves other laborers directly or indirectly and, in the meantime, he also directly or indirectly receives the services contributed by other laborers. Labor needed by the state, society, and people is glorious and noble. Socializing housework is the requirement of the times and rendering housework service in many ways is the urgent wish of the masses of people. With the development of society, this undertaking is bound to attract the attention of more and more people and housework attendants will be more and more respected by the community.

JINGJI RIBAO SAYS MORE MAIDS NEEDED IN BEIJING

OW251812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- More than 30,000 people now work in Beijing as maids, but this still fails to meet the city's growing needs for household help, said today's ECONOMIC DAILY. The article entitled "The Question of Maids and the Socialization of Housework" is by Yang Zhenguan, deputy secretary-general of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

"Although the employment of maids was criticized as 'gentrified and bourgeois and 'exploitationary' during the 'Cultural Revolution' (1966-1976), in reality such employment cannot be abolished," says the article. The present number of maids in the city has trebled since 1966. But many more families are looking for household help, some to employ parttime maids. The article cites this as "an inevitable phenomenon of today's urban social life," and attributes Beijing's growing need for maids to the increasing number of old and middle-aged people, of one-child families, and of both husband and wife having jobs. With steady increases in residents' incomes, they can afford to employ help, it says.

Analyzing the features of Beijing's maids, the article says that about 60 percent come from rural areas in southeast China, that the average age is much lower than before, about half being 16 to 20, and that many have received middle school education. "Some of them have come to Beijing not only to earn a living but to enrich their experience of urban life," it says. The article also notes the fact that about 28.6 percent of employers are ordinary workers' families, a big change from the old phenomenon whereby only senior cadres and intellectuals employed maids. The current tendency is that people wish to have less housework and more time for work, study and recreation, it says.

The article lists some of Beijing's efforts made last year to lessen the burden of housework, which include producing more refrigerators, washing machines and other household electrical appliances, expanding the food processing industry, preparing more ready-made and fast foods, increasing the number of supermarkets from three in 1982 to 22, and setting up more nurseries and kindergartens. The article praises the city's first household help company, set up last December by an eastern Beijing district for its "orientation in solving the maid problem." The company provides services ranging from nursing, cooking, washing, sewing and shopping to taking care of old people and young mothers. The employees of the company, including young people awaiting job assignments and retired workers and housewives, have been given the necessary training before taking up their jobs.

INSURANCE COMPANY TO PROVIDE NEW SERVICES

OW241105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA) -- The People's Insurance Company of China will drastically reduce the premium rate for tractors this year and launch some new services to encourage more peasants to take out insurance.

A company official told XINHUA today that, from March 1 of this year, the premium rate for tractors operating in rural China will drop 40 percent from the original 140 yuan (about 70 U.S. dollars) apiece. This method was first tried out in Guangdong, Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces in late 1983.

The official said that liability insurance was expected to be taken out in 1984 on about one million tractors -- mostly owned by collectives or contracted for use by individual peasants. China now has more than three million tractors in use in rural areas, she added. According to the company's statistics, 280,000 trucks and tractors were insured last year in rural areas.

Apart from expanding third party liability for vehicles and tractors and property insurance for peasant families, the company this year will also start pension insurance in collectively-run rural enterprises and insurance against farmyard fire, all on a trial basis.

Rural insurance is growing in China, spurred on by rapid economic development and the needs of peasants now working under the production responsibility system instituted in recent years. Of the 41 domestic categories offered by the company, 15 are rural oriented, including those on property for collective enterprises and peasant families, against threshing ground fire, for protection of cotton field plastic sheet covers against hail, and on privately-owned trucks, boats and tractors against damage and other risks. They also embrace such areas as animal raising, crop cultivation and fruit harvest.

According to figures released by the national insurance conference now in session here, the property insured in rural areas was valued at 38 billion yuan (about 19 billion U.S. dollars) last year, more than double the 1982 figure. Income from rural insurance in many countries in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces now accounts for more than 60 percent of their total insurance revenue.

More than 60 million yuan have been paid out on the 60,000 claims made in rural areas last year. "Timely and rational compensations," the company official said, "have facilitated the recovery of production and helped spread new agricultural techniques."

Peasants in Chaoyang Prefecture, Liaoning Province, frequently hit by hailstorms, had insured 10,000 hectares of plastic sheet covered cotton fields against natural calamity.

COMPLETE WORKS OF MAO DUN TO BE PUBLISHED

OW010500 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- The complete works of Mao Dun (1896-1981), one of China's major writers, will be published for the first time by the People's Literature Publishing House here.

Mao Dun was the pen name of Shen Yanbing. With novels, plays, essays and translations to his credit, Mao Dun was honorary chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and chairman of the China Writers Association. Many of his works have been translated into foreign languages and well received abroad.

His complete works are in 40 volumes. The first nine volumes of novels include his best known work "Midnight," while the tenth contains plays, children's stories, fairy tales and poems. Volumes 11 to 17 contain prose and essays and volumes 18 to 32 contain literary criticism. Volume 33 contains treatises on fairy tales. Volumes 34 and 35 cover Mao Dun's full-length reminiscences entitled "The Road I Have Taken." The last five volumes contain letters and diaries.

The first three volumes will come out around March 27 to coincide with the third anniversary of the author's death. They will be distributed both at home and abroad. Around 1960, the People's Literature Publishing House published a ten-volume selected works of Mao Dun.

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HK010615 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Feb 84 p 7

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RADIO SPARK ON CONTRADICTIONS FACING DENG

OW220434 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades! Young friends! Of Deng Xiaoping's 10 major contradictions, we have discussed the first 7. Now we shall discuss his eighth contradiction, that between ties with the Soviet Union and ties with the United States.

Currently Deng Xiaoping is pursuing an out-and-out "three-peace and one-reduction" foreign policy line -- make peace with imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and reduce support for oppressed nations -- and paying only lip service to the theory of the three worlds, expounded by Mao Zedong and explained by Deng Xiaoping at the United Nations, without translating it into action.

At the same time Deng Xiaoping has revised the plan agreed upon by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai with Nixon and Kissinger on forming an alliance of China, the United States and Japan against the Soviet Union and adopted a foreign policy of alternatively making use of ties with the Soviet Union and the United States, or a foreign policy of equidistance. In fact, foreign affairs are an extension of domestic politics. An important reason for Deng Xiaoping to adopt a policy of gradually easing up toward the Soviet Union is that in domestic affairs he pursues policies similar to or even more revisionist and rightist than those of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the past issue of opposing revisionism, the cause of the fallout between China and the Soviet Union, no longer exists. Moreover, many people are reviving the old dream of the early 1950's when the Soviet Union aided China in more than 100 key construction projects. It is only because the issues of Vietnam, Afghanistan and of the troops stationed along the border have not been settled yet that the pace of reconciliation has slowed down a bit.

However, the privileged bureaucratic class formed by the ruling clique in the party over the past decades is similar to and interlinked with the privileged bureaucratic class of the Soviet Union in political belief, economic status, class features and blood relationships. Therefore, with the passage of time, the two countries and two parties of China and the Soviet Union will head increasingly toward reconciliation in opposition to the Western world. Only for internal and external reasons, the two sides have at present to move cautiously in approaching one another.

In the meantime, Deng Xiaoping is moving sometimes forward and sometimes backward in relations with the United States. True, the Taiwan question has been a stumbling block, but there is also an internal reason, that is, his fear and abhorrence of the material civilization, democracy, freedom, rule by law and human rights in the United States and the Western world. While he feels the need for advanced American science and technology, he is also mortally afraid to let the Chinese people see the superiority of a free and democratic social system as reflected by the soaring growth of productivity in the United States, which is shaking their confidence in socialism. The ruling clique is even more afraid that the waves of democracy, freedom, rule by law and human rights may find their way into China, thus awakening the people and quickening their rejection of the despotic rule. That is why Deng Xiaoping is shouting for elimination of spiritual pollution.

On the question of sending students abroad, they are also in a dilemma. They have to send people abroad to study advanced science and technology, but are afraid that these people will be influenced by the United States' material civilization and free and democratic society. So they have to stir up one burst of hullabaloo after another to suppress the democratic movement and put on democratic movement fighters such labels as having illicit relations with foreign countries and collaborating with the United States and the Chiang gang.

But as the ancient verse goes, not even a prairie fire can destroy the grass; it grows again when the spring breeze blows. The measures to seal off the influence of democratic societies can only arouse the people's longing and pursuit for a free and democratic society and cannot stifle or annihilate them.

Therefore, the talk about ties with the Soviet Union, ties with the United States and an equidistant foreign policy is all a trick played by politicians. The people will see the real facts of the outside world through all the cracks and make their own decision on what to accept or reject, on the orientation of social development and on the future of the country and the nation.

Deng Xiaoping's ninth contradiction is a contradiction between opposing Mao Zedong and upholding Mao Zedong. The manner and method used by Deng Xiaoping in dealing with Mao Zedong is naturally associated with the old tricks played by Cao Cao on Han Xian Di [last emperor of the Eastern Han Dynasty]. On the one hand Cao Cao continued to uphold the calendar of the Han Dynasty, pay tribute to the Han emperor and serve as a Han official. On the other hand he kept the jiu xi [clothing and other articles as symbols of rank and honor given by the emperor] -- made himself a prince, held court and gave orders to the whole country. This way of openly (?pledging allegiance, paying tribute and giving publicity) to someone while secretly undermining, discrediting and criticizing him can be practiced to such perfection only by a person with a thorough mastery of the art of the yin-yang school [the school of positive and negative forces in the period of the Warring States] and a most cunning and deceptive mind.

Comrades! Young friends! We will continue to analyze and discuss in depth the ninth of Deng Xiaoping's 10 major contradictions in our next lecture. Please be sure not to miss it.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON HONG KONG FOREIGN CAPITAL

In the article headlined "Article on Utilizing Hong Kong Foreign Capital" published on pages K 10-15 of the 28 February China DAILY REPORT, on page K 12, the first paragraph, last three lines should read ...than outflow and the difference between these two aspects in 1981 was HK\$100.35 billion; the figure for the end of 1982 was HK\$105.189 billion and the figure for the end of March 1983 was HK\$106.941 billion...

Note that in remainder of article the figures are in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON DOCTOR'S PERSECUTION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Article Describes persecution of Hospital Doctor" published in the 1 March China DAILY REPORT, pages K 2-9: Page K 5, fourth paragraph, line eight should read: ...with soft food. He went out to buy malt extract, milk powder, and fruit and took broth and porridge from the hospital's canteen to feed... (correcting passage)

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

The following correction is to the item headlined "Article Welcomes Specialized Households" published in the 1 March China DAILY REPORT on pages K 19-24: Page K 22, paragraph one, line one should read: ...and the development of specialized households precisely represents the development of commercial agriculture. What does the development of commercial agriculture mean?... (correcting passage)

JIANGXI PARTY-GOVERNMENT LEADERS WORK AT PROJECTS

OW011410 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] To solve problems in building key state projects, our province's party and government leaders have set up offices at construction sites to ensure a smooth construction progress.

From the latter half of last year to this year, Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; provincial Governor Zhao Zengyi; provincial Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan; and other leading comrades have worked many times in offices set up at construction sites at key state projects to personally solve major problems related to the construction progress.

When the Jiangxi cement plant, a key state project for 1984, urgently needed to expand a cement production line, Ni Xiance, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial vice governor; and provincial Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan, braving a heavy snowstorm, arrived at the plant before this year's Spring Festival to hold an on-site meeting. After carefully hearing views of cadres, workers, and construction technicians concerning the project, the leaders made arrangements for the contingent of workers and other preconstruction preparations to ensure the smooth start of the project.

When the Guixi power plant, another key state project for 1984, needed to build two transmission lines, one from Guixi to Yongping and the other from Guixi to Nanchang, provincial Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan and responsible persons from provincial, prefectural and county departments concerned jointly set up an office at the construction site to solve difficulties in land requisition. Nearly 200 cadres from 9 counties, 37 communes and 110 brigades, through which the two transmission lines passed, were summoned to the office. After hearing ideological and political talks by Liang Kaixuan and other comrades, these county, commune and brigade comrades pledged to support the construction of key state projects with concrete deeds by resolutely fulfilling their land requisition tasks.

The provincial leaders' offices at the construction sites have also urged the provincial, prefectural and county departments concerned to take good care of the daily life of cadres and workers at key state projects.

At an on-site meeting of the Jiangxi Copper Company, which ended on 25 February, it was decided that Dexin and Leping Counties should expand their vegetable acreage to supply the Dexin copper miners with abundant vegetables, and that hog and chicken farms be set up in Dexin and Wuyuan Counties to supply plenty of pork, chicken and eggs to cadres and workers at the Dexin copper mine.

SHANGHAI APPOINTS NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

OW020039 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee yesterday decided to appoint 18 office and bureau directors. The namelist follows:

Li Guoliang [4154 0948 2733] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Import-Export Trade Office;

Zhou Bingkun [0719 3521 0981] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Collective Undertakings Office;

Ding Shenglie [0002 0581 3525] as director of the Shanghai Municipal State Security Bureau;

Zhang Hanzi [1728 3352 3320] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau;

Cao Kuangren [2580 0562 0086] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau;

Shi Tao [4258 3447] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Personnel Bureau;

Li Maohuan [2621 2021 2970] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau;

Hua Guoqing [5478 0948 1987] as director of the Shanghai Municipal First Commerce Bureau;

Zhao Guizhao [5049 6311 5128] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Second Commerce Bureau;

Man Jianhua [3341 1696 5478] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Industry and Commerce Administration;

Xiong Ruixiang [3574 3843 4382] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Finance Bureau;

Wu Zhenqian [0702 2182 0578] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Garden and Park Bureau;

Fan Zhongyi [5400 0112 1150] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau;

Zhang Delong [1728 1795 7893] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Higher Education Bureau;

Yao Zhuangxing [1202 8369 5887] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau;

Shen Jialin [3088 1367 7792] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission;

Zhang Junxiang [1728 7486 4382] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Motion Picture Bureau; and

Yan Tingchang [0917 1694 2490] as director of the Shanghai Municipal Tourism Bureau.

XIE ZHENGHAO ADDRESSES SHANGHAI FLEET CONGRESS

OW020325 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The East China Sea Fleet held its sixth party congress from 20 to 23 February. The congress set fighting tasks for the next 5 years, and elected the fleet's Sixth CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Commission.

At the congress, Comrade Xie Zhenghao, on behalf of the fifth party committee of the fleet, made a report entitled "Work Hard, Forge Ahead, and Strive To Bring About a New Situation in the Revolutionization, Modernization, and Regularization of the Fleet." The report says: The fleet has ensured the CPC Central Committee Military Commission's directives by firmly maintaining ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. The military capability and political consciousness of the fleet's various units have risen appreciably. The fleet has carried out such important tasks as test-firing carrier rockets in the Pacific and test-firing missiles from underwater, test-firings which our country has conducted for the first time. It has also accomplished its important tasks in support of construction and localities.

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Units of the fleet have made gratifying achievements in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Members of the fleet have also made efforts along with local people to build a socialist spiritual civilization in more than 530 instances. Initial results have been achieved in training personnel capable of working both in the Navy and in localities. The report emphatically points out that none of these achievements could have been made without the concern and vigorous support of local party committees and governments at various levels. The report clearly sets the fighting tasks for the fleet in the next 5 years, and calls on all the commanders and fighters of the fleet to carry forward the glorious tradition, to work hard with one heart and one mind, to be determined to carry out reforms to forge ahead, and to make new contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland.

Comrade Feng Da made an opening speech at the congress, and Comrade Kong Zhaonian delivered a closing speech.

GUANGDONG MEETING STUDIES CENTRAL DOCUMENT NO 1

HK011019 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpts] From 23 to 28 February, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Guangzhou of the secretaries of the city, prefectural, and county CPC committees to further study and implement Document No 1 of the central authorities this year. This meeting of the secretaries of the city, prefectural, and county CPC committees was presided over by Comrade Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, who also made a summary speech. He demanded: Leaders of CPC committees at all levels and all departments throughout the province must link the implementation of Document No 1 of the central authorities with party rectification, must carry out reform in depth, and must make the necessary contributions to creating a new situation in socialist commodity production.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out: At present, the situation in our province's rural areas is very good. To meet the needs of the development of the situation, cadres at all levels must continue to eliminate the leftist influence, must emancipate the mind in five aspects, and must make a big change. That is, we must free ourselves from the ideological shackles of the self-supporting and semi-self-supporting natural economy and must expand commodity production. We must free ourselves from the fetters of the old economic mode and the old conventions and must be bold in developing specialized households, major households, and all forms of combined economic undertakings. We must free ourselves from the ideological shackles of engaging in the single product economy, must promote the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries, and must set up combined agriculture-industry-commerce undertakings. We must free ourselves from the ideological shackles of single management, state monopoly purchase, and exclusive selling rights and must allow the state, collectives, and individuals to engage in management, purchase, and marketing. We must free ourselves from the ideological fetters of relying purely on administrative measures to control the economy and must use economic measures and the scientific method to control economic work. In a word, we are required to further emancipate our minds, to justly and forcefully direct commodity production, and to create a new situation. Many places in our province have made a good start in developing commodity production. In light of their own actual situation, all prefectures must give directions according to different conditions, must bring their local advantages into play, and must speed up the development of commodity production.

The meeting made all-round arrangements for our provincial rural work for this year. Others attending this meeting were responsible persons of all departments, committees, and offices at the provincial level and of relevant departments and bureaus. At the meeting, some 10 units introduced their methods of and experiences in developing commodity production and initially carrying out reform.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU LAUDS MILITARY LIBRARIAN

HK011201 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] This morning, responsible comrades of the Hubei CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, and Li Wei; and responsible persons of the Political Department of the Wuhan PLA units, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and the CPC Committee of the organs at the provincial level, met Comrade (Zhao Yuanling) and all members of the report group in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang, who have come to Wuhan to pass on their valuable experiences.

Comrades, including Guan Guangfu, praised (Zhao Yuanling) as one who practices and disseminates spiritual civilization. Guan Guangfu said to Comrade (Zhao Yuanling): You have run a library well and persistently. You have not only armed yourself with knowledge but also disseminated it to fighters and young people. Your spirit is commendable. We must learn from you. Your passing on of your valuable experiences in Hubei will promote the building of our province's spiritual civilization.

Comrade (Zhao Yuanling) said: We came to Wuhan this time, and through visits and forums, particularly through meeting Comrades Zhu Boru and (Wang Zihua), we have learned a great deal. I must bring back the good experiences of Hubei and Wuhan and must carry them forward at our posts.

After the meeting, the report group on (Zhao Yuanling) gave a special report in the big Hongshan Hall to some 1,700 cadres and workers and some retired cadres. The CPC Committee of the organs at the provincial level wrote a letter of thanks to the report group and donated some 110 books to the library of the Zhumadian Military Subdistrict.

HUBEI GOVERNOR ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK011223 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] At yesterday's provincial conference on the work of commune and brigade enterprises, Governor Huang Zhizhen said: CPC committees and governments at all levels must support and help commune and brigade enterprises with their vigorous development and must promote two transformations in rural areas. Commune and brigade enterprises are necessary for developing agricultural production, for making rural areas rich, for developing large, medium-sized, and small industrial enterprises in a coordinated way, and for the four modernizations. This is an important aspect of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: Since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, our province's commune and brigade enterprises have developed relatively quickly. Last year's gross output value was some 100 percent more than in 1978 and was 28 percent more than in the preceding year. Commune and brigade enterprises have played an important part in rural commodity production. However, there are very great discrepancies between our province and our advanced fraternal provinces; CPC committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership, must work out good plans, must implement measures, and must vigorously support commune and brigade enterprises to develop healthily.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen emphatically said: When government administration is separated from commune management in rural areas and when new towns under the jurisdiction of a county government are established, commune and brigade enterprises cannot be abolished under any pretext.

We must persist in the two unchangeables: 1) The nature of the rural cooperative economy is unchangeable; 2) the leadership relationship of commune and brigade enterprise management departments is unchangeable. We must seriously sum up practical experiences and must give better play to the role of commune and brigade enterprises and enterprises of the rural cooperative economy.

MAO ZHIYONG, CENTRAL LEADERS SWEEP HUNAN RUBBISH

HK020247 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Today was the opening day of the third civility and courtesy month. Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee member Wang Shoudao, member Zhang Qilong, and Hunan CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong and other leading comrades went to sweep up rubbish in (Wulitai), a key spot in Changsha City for such activity.

Also taking part in this activity were Zhang Haifeng and (Tan Wei), responsible persons of the Hunan liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission; Wang Xiangqian and Huang Daoqi, members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; and responsible persons of the preparatory group for the provincial CPC Advisory Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Comrade (He Lucheng), son of the revolutionary martyr Mao Zetan, and his wife also took part in labor.

During the day Comrades Xiong Qingquan and Jiao Linyi, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, respectively took part in the civility and courtesy activities in Hengyang and Xiangtan Cities together with the local Army and people.

MAO ZHIYONG AT HUNAN RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK020244 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 29 February, the Hunan CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible party-member cadres at and above the department and bureau deputy head level in the provincial organs. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong attended and spoke. Secretary Xiong Qingquan made a speech. Responsible comrades of the Hunan liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission attended. The meeting conveyed important instructions of leading central comrades on party rectification work, reviewed and summed up party rectification work in the previous period, and decided that party rectification studies should be extended for 1 month. These units should continue to study in depth the party rectification documents, with the focus on studying and implementing the Central Document No 1 of 1984.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said in his speech: In order to ensure that party rectification studies will not be done in a superficial way, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided that party rectification studies in the first batch of provincial organs undergoing rectification will be extended for 1 month. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and other provincial-level leadership groups and other departments, committees, and offices that are advancing ahead of others will switch to the stage of measuring themselves by the standards for party members at the beginning of April. Other departments and bureaus will switch to that stage at the end of April or in May. During March it is necessary to continue to do a good job in studying the party rectification documents.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong emphasized two points at the conclusion of the meeting: First, it is necessary to do a good job in implementing the party policies while carrying out rectification. Second, while grasping party rectification, it is necessary to promote economic work.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING

HK020652 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The provincial foundation of children and youngsters held a meeting yesterday in Kunming to mark the first anniversary of the foundation. Responsible persons of the province's party, government, and Army, including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhu Jiabi, Zhang Zhimin, and (Wang Cean), as well as representatives of various parties, totaling more than 1,000 people, attended the meeting.

(Lan Hu), vice chairman of the foundation, presided over the meeting, at which (Guan Shushuang), vice chairman of the foundation, made a report on the work of the foundation over the past year. Liang Jia, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He said: Children and youngsters are the future and hope of the motherland. The work of fostering and educating them well has an important bearing on the issue of training successors for the communist cause and on the major issue of not lacking successors to carry on socialist modernization and the communist cause. We must attach great importance to the matter.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG ASSISTS IN CITY CLEANUP

HK020321 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Over 150,000 party and government officials, army men, and people in Kunming today took part in the city's springtime drive for civility and courtesy. They went on the streets to sweep the sidewalks, roadways, and squares, and collect rubbish and scrap. At 0830, leading comrades of the party, government, and Army arrived at Nanyao railroad station to take part in the labor with the cadres and masses. Provincial and city leaders An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Yan Yiquan, Wang Shichao, Ma Wendong, Wang Jiesan, Yang Kecheng, (Feng Ping), (Chu Yinghao), (Zhang Caohui), and (Peng Tongjie) worked in cleaning up the station.

At the same time, leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, Hu Baihua, (Xing Yingwu), and Chen Jiagui, and adviser Lan Yinong led cadres and fighters in the cleanup. Leading comrades of Yunnan Military District (Yao Yongfu), (Chen Ruixiang), and (Tao Yongfu), and adviser (Yan Jinsuo) led 410 cadres and fighters from the headquarters, political, and logistics organs to sweep roads.

TROOPS PROTECT YUNNAN PEASANTS AGAINST SRV

OW020055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0836 GMT 1 Mar 84

["Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Wang Duan and XINHUA correspondent Dong Baolin: 'Protect Border Farming' -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Spring arrives early in southern Yunnan. Since early January of the lunar calendar, 22 minority-nationality villages on the border, including Maoping and Shuitou, in Maguan County, Yunnan, have begun spring farming.

Farming there is difficult, on the nearly 10,000 mu of land, due to the Vietnamese troops' frequent provocative raids and harassment. Therefore, our border guards and local militia have to organize farming escorts, maintain a constant patrol day and night, provide armed protection to the local people of various nationalities and help them in rush farming.

Springtime is as precious as gold. The armed farming escorts join the peasants in going to the fields at daybreak every day. They post guards in the fields vulnerable to enemy raids and harassment. They also patrol the borders that are haunted by the enemy. At night, sniper teams organized by the border defense troops and the militia guard mountain passes and roads to protect the people, resting after a day's hard work.

The sniper teams of a certain company and several dozen militiamen defending Zuofang, Dazhai, Shuitou, and Yezhuwan villages have encountered 39 enemy attacks, in which the enemy fired more than 3,000 rounds of bullets and artillery shells. Craters dot the area surrounding their position, but they stand fast at their fighting posts. Every time the Vietnamese side fired at our land, they organized a counterattack. At the same time, they would rush to the fields, in disregard of their own safety, to disperse the peasants and conceal the draft animals. Lu Xingcheng, director of the regional Armed Forces Department, has been in command where the fighting is the fiercest. Not long ago, they destroyed an enemy position. Then, on 21 February, they repelled four enemy attacks and protected the safety of the border region.

Ma Jiaming, a deputy company commander, was wounded in the foot by a land mine planted in our territory by the Vietnamese Army. Since the wound healed, he has led the farming escort in four patrols.

HEBEI THEORETICAL WORKERS VIEW HU QIAOMU ARTICLE

HK010722 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] A number of theoretical workers in Shijiazhuang recently held a forum to discuss Comrade Hu Qiaomu's important article "On Humanism and Alienation." They unanimously held: Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article applies the basic theories of Marxism in close connection with China's socialist realities to give scientific replies on the questions of humanism and alienation, which have long caused dispute in theoretical circles, and has clarified the ideological confusion on these issues which has persisted for many years.

During the forum, the participants gave high evaluation to the distinction between the two meanings of humanism, as contained in Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article. They held: This is a new creation and breakthrough in theory. Some comrades said: There has been unceasing dispute on the question of humanism for a long time. An important cause of this is that we have not clarified the two meanings, linked yet distinctive, of the concept of humanism. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article has upheld the scientific viewpoint of Marxism. It has refuted abstract bourgeois humanism and also gives a clear exposition on socialist humanism and the necessity of practicing it. Thus, it has drawn clear demarcation lines against erroneous leftist and rightist trends, cleared up a lot of confusion in theory and ideology, and set up a clear-cut banner of ethics and morality for China's working class and laboring people.

The participants held: Part four of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article gives an extremely incisive and objective exposition on the question of alienation. Socialist society is incomparably superior to capitalist society. However, shortcomings and defects also exist in socialist society in the course of its development. Hence, we can only specifically analyze the conditions and root of their emergence and proceed to solve them in a truth-seeking way. The problems cannot be solved simply by sticking the label of alienation on them. This can only have a destructive effect on the socialist system.

The Shijiazhuang theory workers also said: Another reason why Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article compels admiration is that it embodies a fine style of study and writing. They pointed out: At present there is, in theory circles, a tendency to stay at a respectful distance from theory research. Some people are afraid of making mistakes in practical research, while others hold that there is no academic value in researching practical problems. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article discusses problems that currently need urgent solution in theoretical circles. It is of major significance and also of very high academic value. This is of great benefit to theoretical workers. The article puts its views in the tone of a discussion, and convinces people with reason. It is a model of implementing the double hundred principle.

They all pledged: We will seriously study and publicize the basic spirit and viewpoints of this article, and do a good job in theory study and in building spiritual civilization in Hebei.

The forum was jointly convened by the theoretical office of the provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, and the theoretical department of HEBEI RIBAO.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON PARTY SCHOOL EDUCATION

SK020726 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "This Is the Historic Turn in Party School Work"]

[Text] Having the education of party schools regularized is the strategic policy adopted by the CPC Central Committee. The 12th CPC Congress set forth the grand target under which we should quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and should build China into a modern socialist country with a highly-developed civilization and democracy. The key to whether or not we can successfully fulfill the target lies in whether or not we can unswervingly implement the party's line, principles, and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and also lies in training a large number of leading or backbone personnel for the party and government organs, who are full of high communist consciousness, new specialized knowledge, and in the prime of life. Recently, the CPC Central Committee put forward the task of building the cadres' contingent, urging that efforts should be made to build a huge contingent of leading or backbone personnel including the three echelons [ti dui] that are closely related. Special attention should be paid to building the third echelon. Judging from the situation prevailing in the autonomous region, it is also necessary to train a large number of minority cadres suitable to the program of achieving the four modernizations. This is a strategic task that brooks no delay and has a long-term significance.

Party schools are the party's organizations that are responsible for training leading cadres for the party and government organs while it exercises leadership. They occupy a particularly important position in conducting cadre education as a whole. The central authorities have stipulated in explicit terms that party school education is an important component of national education as a whole. Party schools run by the central authorities or by provinces and autonomous regions belong to the system of higher educational institutions. Along with the regularization of party school education, the task and demand imposed on party schools have become heavier and higher than before.

To meet the need of regularizing party school education, all party schools across the region should strengthen their work to build themselves up and into the strong bastions of publicizing and safeguarding Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. They should set examples in following or carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style, in upholding the four basic principles, and in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Party schools should not only nurture talented personnel, but also personnel who are adept at engaging in scientific research. Efforts should be made to gradually build the party schools across the autonomous region into centers in which leading cadres from the party and government organs at the banner or county level are trained and personnel earnestly engage in the theoretical research of Marxism and Leninism.

In regularizing the party school education, all schools in this regard across the autonomous region have made considerable progress in work.

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Hereafter, they will shoulder even heavier responsibilities. We are convinced that by showing concern for the party school undertaking and unswervingly pushing forward the regularization of party school education in line with the instruction issued by the CPC Central Committee the party organizations and the broad masses of party at all levels will certainly be able to create a new situation in the party school work.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ASSISTS IN CIVILITY ACTIVITY

HK020638 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning, despite a force 6 wind, a total of 300,000 cadres, staff, workers, students and PLA commanders and fighters from the provincial capital's industrial and communications, financial and commercial, literature and art, education, medical and public health, and other circles took part in the activities of the 1st day of the third civility and courtesy month in parks, shops, railway stations, bus stops, sites of social welfare units, and other public places. Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Ruan Bosheng, (Xiao Liren), (Wang Jiangong), (Li Haoshan), and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress, government and CPPCC Committee, Taiyuan City CPC Committee, and the liaison group of the CPC Central Committee's Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification joyfully joined some of the people in the provisional capital in cleaning Yinhe Park. They used shovels and carts to remove snow and rubbish from flower beds and lawns and thus completely changed the features of the park. In spite of their old age, more than 40 retired cadres of the PLA provincial command, including (Wang Lizhang) and (Mao Zhenquan), enthusiastically took part in the work.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN ON THREE-TYPE PERSONS

SK020339 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Party Rectification Guidance Committee under the Heilongjiang CPC Committee held its fourth meeting on 29 February. The meeting listened to the report made by the office of the group under the provincial CPC Committee, which is in charge of checking and ferreting out the three types of persons, with regard to the development of the work concerning eliminating the three types of persons among the provincial-level organs being subject to the first stage of party rectification. The meeting also discussed five typical cases of the three types of persons and set forth more demands on their elimination. The meeting stressed that CPC committees at all levels should further enhance their understanding, strengthen their leadership, and strive to thoroughly eliminate the three types of persons.

Comrade Li Lian presided over the meeting. In his speech, he emphatically pointed out: The work of eliminating the three types of persons is one of the four tasks for party rectification, is the key to purifying party organizations, and is an important criterion in judging whether party rectification is proceeding perfunctorily. At present, the study stage for most party rectification units will soon be over and the stage of making comparison and examination is about to begin. Therefore, we must accelerate, rather than act sluggishly, the work of eliminating the three types of persons. Regarding the units which have comparatively lagged behind in eliminating the three types of persons, the relevant departments should supervise and examine them so as to enable them to catch up as quickly as possible. Special attention should be paid to solve the problem which some units have, failing to exercise effective leadership over the work of eliminating the three types of persons. While inspecting party rectification work, all units should, first of all, inspect their work on eliminating the three types of persons. We should study the problems of a policy nature cropping up in eliminating the three types of persons and give guidance in a timely manner.

HEILONGJIANG URGES MORE RURAL POLICY EDUCATION

SK020734 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Report on 2 March HEILONGJIANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Conscientiously Conduct Make-up Education on Rural Policies"]

[Text] The article says: The system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output was hastily introduced in most areas of our province in 1983. With the approach of spring plowing, the masses urgently demanded it, but there were insufficient preparations and many cadres could not get a good grip on the system. Right after that, we immersed ourselves in administrative restructuring in combating natural calamities, and in the work of separating government administration from commune management. As a result, we have not done nearly enough in studying the practical situation in rural areas and other changes that emerged after the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output, and in studying the documents issued by the CPC Central Committee. Quite a few comrades still argue back and forth about some issues already stipulated in explicit terms in the documents of the central authorities. Some comrades cannot as yet break with the influence of leftist ideas or with outmoded models and methods. Some comrades still regard the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output as retrogression and as an expedient measure to solve the food and clothing problems for a few impoverished places. The failure to solve these problems will certainly retard the progress of our work and make us lag behind.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to conduct make-up education on ideology and theory among the cadres at all levels across the province.

The article states: In conducting make-up education on rural policies, we should integrate study with the specific situation, but by no means should we put one-sided emphasis on a certain specific problem. We should deepen our understanding of the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's documents in the fields of some basic issues. On no account should we be satisfied with scanty knowledge and confused ideas about the central documents. We must not be content with a specious understanding of some items of documents and then generalize them. In line with our own ideological situation, and through studying some theories, we should pay attention to some basic points of view and then get a good grip on them one after another. Only when we truly understand documents can we offer good suggestions.

QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS JILIN READING RALLY

SK020247 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Jilin provincial rally for experience exchanges and speech contest on the workers' reading campaign concluded this afternoon at Changchun City Workers Cultural Palace. Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Jilin CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial CPPCC Committee including Qiang Xiaochu, Liu Jingzhi, Song Jiehan, Jin Minghan, and Li Yaquan.

This rally was held under the excellent situation in which the masses' staff and workers' reading campaign was vigorously developing in the province and encouraging achievements had been scored. Throughout the province more than 600,000 staff members and workers have participated in the campaign, 35,000 reading units have been established and, in 7 prefectures, 43 counties, and cities and more than 4,000 grassroots units, committees or groups to guide the staff and workers' reading campaign have been set up.

Comrade Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the Jilin CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial staff and workers' reading campaign guidance committee, spoke at today's closing ceremony. He called on staff and workers' reading campaign guidance committees at all levels throughout the province and the masses of staff members and workers to further understand the importance of the campaign. He also urged all party organizations to strengthen leadership over this campaign and to draw more and more staff members and workers into it so that the campaign can develop in a down-to-earth, penetrating, persistent, and sound manner, and the 4 million staff members and workers in the province can display the spirit of the working class by being masters of the state in the 1980's and make greater contributions to the province's endeavor to promote the two civilizations.

LI DESHENG VISITS PATIENTS IN JILIN

SK020151 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and leader of the group for prevention and treatment of endemic disease of the CPC Central Committee, recently visited more than 30 endemic disease patients in some townships and villages of Dunhua and Antu Counties. Comrade Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, accompanied Comrade Li Desheng in the visits.

Comrade Li Desheng held cordial talks with grassroots cadres, endemic disease prevention and treatment personnel, and the people in the plagued areas wherever he went to ask about the situations in production, daily life, and endemic disease prevention and treatment. He encouraged the masses to combine the efforts to treat diseases with those to achieve prosperity and to conquer diseases and develop production.

JILIN CIRCULAR ON CORRECTING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

SK020607 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular on the matters of persistently conducting rectification and correction simultaneously and continuously correcting unhealthy trends.

The circular states: In the course of party rectification, the province, in its efforts to implement the principle of conducting rectification and correction simultaneously, concentrated efforts on correcting such serious unhealthy trends as illegal housing construction and distribution, payment of public funds, purchases of farm and sideline products at the expense of the interests of the state, the collective and the masses, giving feasts and gifts with public funds and extravagant wining and dining before the Spring Festival, and achieved noticeable results. In the next stage, efforts should be continued to attend to the following work:

1. Step up efforts to solve the remaining problems in the unhealthy trend in housing construction and distribution. In line with the requirements of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, we should conscientiously do a good job in inspecting the work done and in summing up experiences and make the results public to the people of our own units. In the meantime, we should earnestly establish and improve our housing construction and distribution system and plug loopholes.
2. Continue efforts to recover payment of public funds. All departments and units should continuously conduct ideological education. The problem of cadres at and above the section or county level who owe public funds should be solved by the end of March. Ordinary cadres, staff, and workers should also pay back their debts before the end of June.
3. Concentrate efforts on checking unhealthy trends in recruiting students, workers, and cadres, in changing rural residence registration into urban residence registration and in changing workers into cadres. Units engaged in party rectification should complete this work within the party rectification period. Those not engaged in party rectification should also conscientiously step up their efforts to do this work, refrain from procrastination, and basically complete it by the end of this year.
4. Conscientiously investigate and handle the problems of financial and economic discipline violations and unlawful appropriation and misuse of funds earmarked for special undertakings. Party members and cadres who violate discipline to a serious extent should be held accountable and be dealt with strictly. Those whose violations involve economic crime should be given to judicial departments for handling according to law.

5. Proceed from reality in earnestly investigating and handling other serious unhealthy trends and discipline violations of our own units, such as bureaucracy, dereliction of duty, embezzlement, taking bribes, perverting justice for bribes, bearing resentment against and framing others, attacking and retaliating against others, conniving and shielding criminals, pleading for and absolving one's children, relatives, and friends from criminal acts, exerting influence on and intervening in the state's judicial work, encroachment of human rights, physical persecution, ill treatment of women and children, and obscenities. These unhealthy trends and discipline violations should be investigated and handled immediately whenever they are discovered in the principle of conducting rectification and correction simultaneously.

6. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership and overcome flabbiness and slackness.

LI DESHENG, GUO FENG IN LIAONING CIVILITY DRIVE

SK020501 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] At 1000 today Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, together with Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, unveiled a strip of red cloth on the road signpost at a corner of (Zhong) Street in Shenyang City. Impressively appearing in front of the people was a line of great words: "Armed men and Civilians Cooperatively Build Civilized Streets." At that time, thousands of people around were warmly applauding. Thus, Liaoning and Shenyang raised the new curtain on the third civility and courtesy month campaign.

Today leading comrades of Liaoning Province, the Shenyang PLA units and Shenyang City together with the masses conducted various forms of activities at Shenyang Railway Station, (Yanlu) Restaurant, and (Beishi) Department Store of Shenyang City. They encouraged the masses to enthusiastically engage in the third civility and courtesy month campaign and the activity of armed men and civilians cooperatively building spiritual civilization.

Leading comrades including Li Desheng, Liu Zhenhua, Guo Feng, and Li Tao met with representatives from 86 units of Shenyang City's (Zhong) Street. Li Desheng said: The relations between armed men and civilians are as close as fish and water. The army should never depart from the people. I am very glad the relations between armed men and civilians are closer through the activity of cooperatively building spiritual civilization.

Guo Feng said: Conducting the activity of armed men and civilians cooperatively building spiritual civilization may promote a fundamental turn for the better in party spirit and social practice and order. In fact, in the past two years, the Army helped localities build spiritual civilization as well as material civilization.

Li Tao added: Comrades of the PLA units undertook some items of the reconstruction of Nan Canal and the building of (Daizhuang) Park.

Li Desheng said: It is their duty. We are very glad to see your program for reconstructing Nan Canal.

Guo Feng continued: During the revolutionary years, we depended on the concerted efforts of armed men and civilians to defeat the reactionaries. In the current four modernization drive, we should also rely on the cooperation of armed men and civilians to build the two civilizations and to fight for the realization of four modernizations of the motherland.

LI DESHENG AT LIAONING COMMENDATION MEETING

SK020537 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Shenyang PLA units held a meeting in Shenyang today to exchange experience in learning from Lei Feng. The meeting summed up and exchanged new experience gained from the activity of learning from Lei Feng in the 1980's, and called for deeply conducting the activities of learning from Lei Feng and fostering new practices in line with the guidelines of the document on party rectification, training more revolutionary fighters who have lofty ideals and morality, and who are well educated and who have a sense of discipline, and making new contributions to the two civilizations of the PLA units.

Attending the meeting were Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Gao Ke, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Zhang Wu and Cheng Zemin, deputy political commissars of the Shenyang PLA units; and Ma Ying, director of the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units.

Also attending the meeting were eight specially invited representatives including old hero (Shi Shenyi).

LI ZIQI VISITS GANSU SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH BASE

HK010631 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] On Sunday, 26 February, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu CPC Committee; Wu Jian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and other leading comrades went to a solar energy research base -- the Research Institute of Natural Sources of Energy under the provincial Academy of Science and Technology -- in Xiaguanying, Yuzhong County. They met the scientific and technological staff who were on duty that day.

After listening to a report, Li Ziqi and other leading comrades viewed various solar powered rooms and solar energy collecting equipment. They also watched an operation demonstration by the staff. They enthusiastically encouraged the science and technology staff to speed up research, popularization, and application of solar energy. Li Ziqi said: The development and utilization of solar energy will play an important role in putting an end to the province's poor and backward situation, to achieving the goal of stopping damage within 3 years, and solving the problem of having insufficient food and clothing within 5 years. The science and technology staff said: We must make use as soon as possible of the achievements made in solar energy research by taking a serious attitude and acting with indomitable spirit, and make positive contributions for achieving as soon as possible the strategic goal of the provincial CPC Committee.

LI XUEZHI ATTENDS NINGXIA RURAL MEETING 28 FEB

HK290237 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] A Ningxia regional rural work conference, focusing on studying and implementing the Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984, opened in Yinchuan on 28 February. Last year the region reaped a bumper harvest as a result of seriously implementing the spirit of the Central Document No 1 of 1983. Total grain output reached 2.9 billion jin, a rise of 510 million jin over 1982. The rural situation is excellent and all sectors are flourishing.

This conference is being held as the region is extensively publicizing and implementing this year's Central Document No 1. Since this document was transmitted, the region has rapidly whipped up an upsurge of studying and implementing its spirit. Some 5,600 cadres have been sent to the rural areas to publicize the document and conduct investigation and study, in an effort to ensure that everyone knows about and understands the document. In order to further implement the spirit of the document, in view of the rapid development of commodity production in rural Ningxia and in connection with the reality of rural work, this conference will demand that the participants uphold the spirit of reform, democracy, and realism, study and formulate specific measures and regulations for further implementing Document No 1 and developing commodity production, and truly translate the spirit of the document into action.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Li Xuezhi presided at the opening of the conference. Regional People's Government Chairman Hei Boli conveyed the important speeches delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection of Guangxi and Sichuan. Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member Cai Zhulin conveyed the spirit of the national rural work conference. A responsible person of the regional Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department conveyed the spirit of the national agricultural conference. The conference is being attended by responsible persons of prefectures, cities, counties, city outskirts, and state farms, and of regional departments and bureaus concerned, totaling 390 persons. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region and responsible comrades of the liaison group sent to the region by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also attended.

LI XUEZHI TAKES PART IN NINGXIA CIVILITY DRIVE

HK010451 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 29 February, leading comrades of the autonomous region worked with the masses to clean up the streets of Yinchuan, taking the lead in participating in the third civility and courtesy month. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli, Hao Tingzao, and Liu Guofan took part in labor with over 200 organ cadres and garrison fighters.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK010447 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Fifth Ningxia People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 29 February, Vice Chairman Zhang Junxian presiding. Chairman Ma Qingnian made a speech. In accordance with the PRC organic law on local people's congresses and local people's governments, the meeting decided to convene the Second Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress in April. The tasks of the session will be to continue to implement in depth the principles of the party and state on economic work, implement the important instructions of leading central comrades on opening up the great northwest, discuss and decide on the region's economic work tasks for 1984, further mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities in the region, and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

The meeting adopted a resolution on strengthening urban construction work. It approved the list of members of the People's Congress Credentials Committee, and appointments and dismissals.

ZHAO HAIFENG ATTENDS QINGHAI SCIENCE MEETING

HK291128 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on science and technology work closed yesterday. In light of the actual situation in the province, the conference concentrated the discussion on how to step up the development of production technology. The conference participants unanimously pledged to conscientiously implement the strategic guideline of economic construction dependent on science and technology, that of science and technology being oriented to the needs of economic construction, and to strive for good results.

Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the Qinghai CPC Committee, and (Zhang Desheng), chairman of the Advisory Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches during the conference. Bainma Dandzin, vice governor, gave a report at the conference on behalf of the provincial government on scientific and technological work. Also present at the conference were representatives of the State Science and Technology Commission.

In his concluding speech, (Xue Ke), chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, said: According to the realities in our province, we must make up our minds to place the focal point of science and technology work on the development of production technology. We must concentrate on the learning and import of the developed and advanced technological achievements which our province needs. At the same time, we must also attach importance to some necessary basic research in which we have the conditions to engage, and some research topics which suit the special conditions of the plateau region, so as to build up technical reserves according to our ability and make preparations for the large-scale development of the province.

In his concluding speech, (Xue Ke) emphasized: We should mainly rely on using the existing scientific and technological personnel in the province in our scientific and technological work.

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NORTHWEST REGION

The conference demanded that the party and government leading departments and scientific and technology departments throughout the province conscientiously study scientific and technological work; and work out the long-term plan and short-term measures based on the findings of investigations.

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK020357 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Sixth Shaanxi People's Congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday afternoon. After 2 days of serious discussion, the meeting approved yesterday the provincial regulations on electing delegates to county and township people's congresses, and issued a decision on these regulations. The meeting approved a decision on establishing the provincial Election Work Committee, together with the list of its members. At present, there are 106 counties, cities and districts and 2,600 townships and towns in the province that should institute direct elections.

The meeting decided to appoint (Wu Qingyun) director of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; and (Ge Tao) director of the provincial Finance Department.

Yan Kelun was appointed chairman of the provincial Election Work Committee. Deng Guozhong, Dong Xueyuan, Tan Weixu, and (Liu Xueliang) were appointed vice chairmen.

Standing Committee Chairman Yan Kelun presided and spoke at the meeting. He called for doing a good job in electing delegates to the county and township people's congresses, and for strengthening local legislative work.

Present at the meeting were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Dong Xueyuan, Deng Guozhong, Chen Ming, Tan Weixu, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen. Vice Governor Sun Daren and responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate attended as observers.

The meeting passed a resolution on speeding up the introduction of universal elementary education. The resolution said: The province has made new progress and scored new success in this work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However we are far from meeting the criteria for universal elementary education issued by the Ministry of Education. It is essential to make very great efforts in this respect.

CYL'S WANG ZHAOGUO, MA WENRUI LAUD SHAANXI HEROES

OW020339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 29 Feb 84

[By reporters Jing Jiemin, Zhu Zongliang]

[Text] Xian, 29 Feb (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee held a meeting in Xian, Shaanxi, this afternoon to name the heroic group of the Hua Shan rescue mission a national shock brigade in the new Long March" and to name 11 individual students -- Xu Jun, Wang Liangang, Hu Hu, Shi Jun, Yao Chen, Deng Yongzhi, Feng Guohui, Li Bo, Tian Xianjun, and Hu Min of the PLA No 4 Military Medical University and Gai Wenliang of the Xian Physical Culture College -- all of the Hua Shan rescue group, "shock workers in the new Long March" for their outstanding performances in the rescue mission.

At the meeting, Liu Yandong, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, announced the CYL's decision to confer the honors. A banner and a cup as prizes were issued to the Hua Shan rescue group. Citations, medals, and souvenirs were issued to each of the 11 students.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, gave a talk at the meeting which was entitled "Shoulder the Heroic Responsibility, Strive To Be Vanguards of Our Time." He said: The heroic deeds of the Hua Shan rescue group reflect the lofty ideological attainment and brand-new spirit of our youth and college students of today. This new spirit will be a tremendous encouragement and will spur on all the people, particularly the young generation, in their endeavors in socialist modernization and construction.

Wang Zhaoguo said: The new generation of college students is entirely trustworthy and promising. It is the party's ardent expectation of today's youth that they learn from the Hua Shan rescue heroes' spirit of making sacrifices, consciously shoulder the responsibility of making contributions to the party and the people, and form a new generation that is both Red and expert. We are fully justified in believing that our 1 million university students, under the leadership of the party and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Zedong-Thought, will surely become a very promising generation of pioneers that will carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future; and who, by their own down-to-earth deeds, will enable history to conclude that they are worthy of being college students of the 1980's.

On behalf of the Shaanxi CPC Committee and the PLA General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, and General Logistics Department respectively, Dong Jichang, secretary of the Shaanxi CPC Committee, and Zhang Xiang, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, extended their warm congratulations to the advanced collective and individuals that had just been named "national shock brigade and workers in the new Long March." Wei Lanxin, representative of the Hua Shan rescue group, also spoke at the meeting.

Ma Wenrui, Li Qingwei, Zhang Tiemin, and other responsible persons of party and government organs of Shaanxi Province and Xian City, and military colleges and schools stationed in Shaanxi also attended today's meeting.

MA WENRUI, OTHERS PROMOTE CIVILITY DRIVE

HK020353 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Today is the first day of the third civility and courtesy month. At 0900, leading comrades of the Shaanxi CPC Committee, Advisory Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and Military District Ma Wenrui, Zhang Ze, Yan Kelun, Li Qingwei, and others led over 4,000 cadres and staff of the provincial organs to collect tree seeds in baskets, plant trees, and do other labor tasks in Xian.

REPORTAGE ON SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Chiang Ching-kuo Speech

OW2511118 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Feb 84 P 11

[Text of speech by Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo to the opening of the Seventh Session of the First National Assembly of the Republic of China on 20 February in the Chungshan Building in Yangmingshan]

[Text] Mr Chairman, honorable members of the National Assembly, ladies and gentlemen:

The Seventh Session of the National Assembly, convened in this bastion of national revival at a time when the great task of anti-communism and national recovery is replete with bright hopes and forging ahead toward triumph and success, symbolizes the brilliance of constitutional democracy that beams in all directions. On behalf of the Government, may I first express my highest regards to you honorable members of the National Assembly meeting here.

The Constitution of the Republic of China is the consensus of all the people. Its content and spirit not only ensure the system of Chinese culture and national ethics. Since the adoption of the Constitution, the government has adhered with care and consistency to the principles of this great code of democracy and endeavored to implement its spirit, although the Chinese mainland is still subjected to the despotic rule of the communists, none of our compatriots there fail to long for the freedom and democracy of our bastion of national revival, yearning that the effulgence of the Constitution based on the three principles of the people shine again over the Chinese mainland. This Constitution therefore represents the consensus of a billion Chinese!

Given the trust of the National Assembly, I have always been deeply conscious of the weight of my duty, remembering my oath of "observing the Constitution and being loyal to my country." Guided by the principle of fairness to all and selfless devotion, following the people's opinions as my compass, and bearing in mind our national interests, I have always exerted myself so that the nation may continue to progress, lest I be unworthy of the mission with which I have been entrusted. At the same time, facing the sacred mission of recovering the Chinese mainland, we are put to the test by the current situation and should be unceasingly vigilant, allowing only success, and no failure.

Based on this understanding, we in the Republic of China, a developing country whose democratic system is only in the process of maturing, should carefully cultivate and patiently breed in the "farming" of our political institutions so that we can expect the root to be strong and the branches and leaves luxuriant. The direction of our national development therefore has been focused on the following:

-- In political development, we are determined to march along the highway of democracy, to hold fast to the Constitution, to establish an open and harmonious society based on the rule of law, so that the country will not miss the route of a modern republic.

-- In economic development, we shun excessive capitalistic concentration of wealth and socialistic collective control. Instead, we insist on the equitable distribution of wealth prescribed in the principle of people's livelihood and adopt a free market economy with elements of government planning.

-- In culture and education, we actively promote our national spirit, glorify Chinese culture, preserve our fine traditions and provide equal opportunity of education for all.

The facts prove that we are on the right track: we have seen concrete results. The directions that we have followed are goals of the Constitution, an institution that meets the needs of all the Chinese people. We will never go astray!

On this sound basis, the Government has in the past six years taken heed of the instructions of the National Assembly's last meeting to "break through all difficulties to create a new environment of the Republic of China," to continue to move forward despite unfavorable diplomatic and international economic impacts, and to persevere in overcoming all difficulties. During this period, civilians, the military and Chinese overseas have united and given loyal support to the government, pushing national construction to new heights; meanwhile, the government has, in particular:

-- Reformed the judicial system, assured the separation of adjudicatory and prosecuting powers, proposed and passed the national tort claims law and the election and recall law, thus making concrete progress in protecting human rights and implementing the rule of law and constitutional democracy.

-- Completed the six-year economic plan, and started another four-year plan, resulting in an average annual real GNP growth of 7.39 percent in the last six years.

-- Carried through the "elite force" policy in national security, upgraded arms and equipment, and developed defense science and technology so as to continuously improve the combat effectiveness of our armed forces.

-- Started a pilot project of extended free education, primarily in the vocational schools, aimed at the general extension of all public education to 12 years, and endeavored to promote science and technology as well as cultural development to replenish our people's intellect and enrich their spiritual life.

-- Expanded social welfare, promoted population policy and improved public health facilities to raise the quality of societal environment.

The record shows that our progress of construction under the three principles of the people is moving ahead day by day, and that our confidence is growing with it, while the communists' practice on the other side of the Taiwan Strait is a total failure with crises emerging every day. Therefore, we can be sure of our prospects: The great task of anti-communism and national recovery is replete with bright hopes and forging ahead toward triumph and success.

Of course, the closer we come to triumph and success, the greater the difficulties and hindrances that challenge us. As long as the mission of reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People remains unfulfilled, we cannot relax our efforts for a moment. In particular, the Chinese Communists are intensifying their united front tactics and bringing all sorts of conspiracies to bear against us. This is a time when we should be doubly alert, and take the initiative at opportune moments to strike at the enemy actively and accelerate his total collapse. In pursuit of this, we must:

-- Unite firmly and, adamant in our anti-communist stand, never compromise with the communists. Only through such firmness and insistence can we be completely assured of victory!

-- Stride confidently along the road of constitutional democracy, strengthening economic, social, cultural and educational reconstruction. Only with a political structure that is clean and efficient and a socio-economic institution that provides freedom and prosperity, can we succeed in the shortest period of time!

-- Strengthen national defense and reinforce military buildup. Only with great strength can we defeat the enemy and ensure the attainment of our goal!

We are determined to strive courageously, in the spirit of self-support and self-reliance, to recover the mainland. Deeply convinced that help comes only to those who help themselves, we shall adhere to the principle of reciprocity and cooperation in conducting our international relations, and seek to enlarge the strength of justice. We are trying to bring the Free World to the realization of one basic fact: democracy will never emerge on the Chinese mainland as long as the despotic rule of the communists persists: the regime that usurps the mainland has never been and will never be accepted by the Chinese people.

What the Free World must do today is to help the people on the Chinese mainland regain their freedom and not to prolong their sufferings. Freedom and slavery cannot coexist; communism has to be wiped out from the Chinese mainland. Only a truly free and democratic China can maintain the stability and peace of Asia and the world; only such a China will serve the interests of the Free World.

Our duty now is to deal with this trying time and to lay a secure and long-lasting foundation for our nation. In the spirit of sustained self-renewal, we must create a favorable environment with steadily fresh vitality, instead of falling prey to the unfavorable environment. We must break through obstacles instead of being hindered by them. We must secure constitutional democracy, actively develop our nation, move in full force toward conveying the benign rule of the Three Principles of the People on the mainland, liberate all our compatriots and reconstruct a united, free China.

I am deeply convinced that the present session will make the greatest contributions in carrying forward our cause and move ahead to complete the mission of reconstructing China. I pledge to continue the pursuit of my selfless dedication to the nation and the people. And I shall, together with you honorable members of the National Assembly and all my compatriots, devote all my wisdom and loyalty to the practice of the teachings of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the late President Chiang Kai-shek, thus creating a bright and splendid future for the Republic of China.

I sincerely wish success to the whole session and health to all of you honorable members of the National Assembly.

Foreign Minister's Report

OW290415 Taipei CNA in English 0330 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb 29 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Tuesday reaffirmed to members of the National Assembly that the nation's firm anti-communist policy will continue and that this nation will remain a staunch member of the democratic camp in the world. Minister Chu made the remarks while reporting the nation's foreign affairs to the second meeting of the National Assembly's seventh general session held on Yangmingshan.

He stressed that the nation will never change its position of no compromise, no talks, and no contacts with the Chinese Communists in persisting with the implementation of this basic national policy. All this nation has been striving for is aimed at helping freedom and peace in the world, he stated. Over the past years, many officials of foreign nations, especially the United States, have gradually become disillusioned after realizing that the Chinese Communist united front tactics are only a poisonous sugar-coated pill, he said.

In strengthening relations with all friendly free nations, the government has stepped up efforts to expand substantive relations with them by ways of cooperation programs in culture, trade and technology as well as the exchange of visits and academic inter-flows, he said, adding that results have been quite satisfactory.

Moreover, the minister indicated the government will continue to ask the American authorities to supply more necessary defensive weaponry to the Republic of China in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act so as to safeguard security in Asia.

Regarding the two submarines that the nation will buy from Holland, Minister Chu said, construction of the submarines is well underway and they are expected to be delivered as scheduled. He said he believes that trade and economic relations between the Republic of China and Holland will not be affected by the activities of the united front tactics that the Chinese Communists are pursuing in Western Europe.

New Assembly Presidium

OW291101 Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Feb 84 p 8

[Excerpts] A new 85-member National Assembly Presidium was elected during the 2nd preparatory meeting of the First National Assembly's Seventh Session yesterday in the Chungshan Building, although the meeting was marred by the standing down of seven candidates and interrupted by a few assemblymen.

The newly elected are Ku Cheng-kang, Ho Yi-wu (Irvine), Shueh Yueh, Kuo Chi, Chen Chien-chung, Wei Teh-mao, Ho Ying-chin, Kao Shin, Wang Chun-shih, Chang Chi-yuan, Chang Shih-wen, Tuo Teh-jung, Chen Chung-sung, Yu Ching-tang, Teng Ting-yuan, Chu Shi-aieh, Chang Chun, Fang Tien, Wang Sheng-nung, Wang Yu-sheng, Wu Chi-tao, Feng Chi-an, Chang Po-jin, Feng Kuo-chin, Han Lih-wu, Huang Jen-chun, Lau Yung-yang, Chao Wei-tung, Cheng Yu-lee, Wang Pei-chi, Chen Pao-chuan, Huang Nung, Wang Chun, Yang Kung-mih, Shung Ching-pi, Yang Tien-sheng, Chi Chang-chien, Kung Teh-cheng, Wang Lan, Chih Kuang-lieh, Liang Tze-hung, Liu Jieh-yu, Hsueh Cheng-an, Ku Hsi, Chang Meng-yueh, Liu Cheng-yuan, Chu Wen-po, Chao Shao-mei, Chang Wei-kuang, Li Er-hang, Chang Shiu-han, Shih Ying, Tang Yan-kuang, Liao Chin-shun, Jen Tze-chien, Wang Cheng-sheng, Chiang Moh-chian, Chu Chu-tai, Chiang Chi-chou, Han Yi-ting, Yeh Yung-chi, Jian Hsin-chieh, Yeh Chin-feng, Hsu Chung-chuan, Wu Shih, Chen Cho, Shieh Lung-sheng, Cheng Tung-ho, Fang Chi, Wang Hsin-chou, Fei Lih-chi, Lin Chung, Chung Chiu-chu, Chang Wei-jen, Wang Yu-ting, Yan Cheh-tze, Liu Yi-ting, Kuan Pao-yi, Wang Ting-hsuan, Liu Jen-yuan.

CHENG MING ARTICLE VIEWS DENG'S GUANGDONG TRIP

HK291006 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 77, 1 Mar 84 pp 6-10

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ping: "The Dispute in the Party, and Deng Xiaoping's Trip to Other Parts"]

[Text] Some Senior Officials Oppose the Establishment of Special Economic Zones

Before and after the 1982 Spring Festival, Deng Xiaoping "disappeared" from Beijing, and this gave rise to many conjectural reports by foreign news agencies. Some said that Deng had "encountered setbacks in his political career," and others said that he had "fallen seriously ill." The most sensational rumor was that Deng had "been shot and wounded." At that time, I specially went to Guangzhou from Beijing to cover Deng's "mysterious" activities. Before and after this year's Spring Festival, Deng Xiaoping once again spent his vacation in southern China. This time, because Hu Yaobang revealed Deng's whereabouts beforehand, foreign correspondents in Beijing did not pay special attention to this matter. However, when I heard that Deng Xiaoping would inspect several special economic zones on his vacation, I expected that the trip of this number one strongman in China to the south must be full of intriguing news and be worth reporting.

Why did Deng Xiaoping decide to inspect the special economic zones? This was the first topic I decided to cover. A Chinese saying goes: "A waterfront pavilion gets the moonlight first." However, when one is hunting for news in mainland China, we must use dual tactics. In order to get the "moonlight" in the south, one not only has to go to the "waterfront pavilion" in the south, but also has to make use of a "pavilion" in Beijing, which is far away from the "waterfront." Only by approaching news sources both in Beijing and in the south can one get a clear picture of matters. Therefore, I first launched my "coverage offensive" in Beijing. The news sources I decided to tap were some of my friends who served as secretaries to senior cadres.

Question: "Why did Deng Xiaoping decide to inspect the special economic zones?"

Answer: "The first purpose is to reach a conclusion on the years-long dispute over the establishment of these special economic zones..."

Question: "Did some people oppose the policy of setting up special economic zones?"

Answer: "Yes. Some people did have different opinions in this regard."

Question: "Did such opinions exist among high-ranking cadres?"

Answer: "Yes. Some of them are high- or middle-ranking cadres in the Army."

Question: "What is their opinion?"

Answer: "They think that the special economic zones 'have made the inroads of capitalism more convenient,' 'have paved the way for introducing capitalism,' and 'have become self-imposed concessions.'"

The Criticism of "Concessions" Levelled at Deng Xiaoping

Question: "Does the criticism of 'concessions' sound the most carping?"

Answer: "This is equal to saying that Deng Xiaoping has done something worse than the Qing emperor's signing of unequal treaties of national betrayal and humiliation to set up concession's under threat of the imperialists' force of arms."

Question: "Why do you think that this criticism is leveled at Deng Xiaoping?"

Answer: "Because Deng Xiaoping is the first to propose the establishment of special economic zones."

Question: "What is Deng Xiaoping's reaction to this criticism?"

Answer: "He has shown a magnanimous attitude toward the old comrades who do not have ulterior motives when making such criticism. First, he allowed them to voice their views, no matter whether they had doubts or expressed opposition to the establishment of special economic zones. Second, he advised them to visit the special economic zones and make some investigations. Third, he also encouraged people who supported the policy of establishing special economic zones to publish their opinion and viewpoints."

Question: "Have many senior leaders already visited the special economic zones?"

Answer: "Yes. Many members of the central leadership have been to Shenzhen. Shenzhen's Xinyuan Hotel, which serves as a guest house of the city CPC Committee, has become a mansion accommodating ministers from Beijing. Only two members of the CPC Central Political Bureau have not been to Shenzhen. One is Chen Yun, and the other is Deng Xiaoping. Even Ye Jianying once spent his vacation in the special economic zones in Guangdong."

Heads of Various Military Regions Have Visited Special Economic Zones

Question: "Have the high-ranking cadres of the Army ever been to Shenzhen?"

Answer: "The heads of all military regions have visited the special economic zones recently."

Question: "What are their impressions after their visits to Shenzhen?"

Answer: "There has been a joke in this respect, saying that when a cadre who was being transferred to Hong Kong arrived in Guangzhou by train on his way to this city via Guangzhou and Shenzhen and saw some youths dressed in beautiful colors, he thought he had already arrived in Hong Kong. Another joke says that when a veteran comrade went to Shenzhen and saw a 20-story building in the distance, he also took it for Hong Kong. This, however, was true."

Question: "Are the high-ranking cadres who have visited Shenzhen all among those of the 'opposition faction' or the 'suspicion faction'?"

Answer: "No. They included both conservatives and reformers. Among them were Chen Yun's son and assistants. Hu Qili, a key member of the reformers, also visited Shenzhen recently."

Question: "Then have the disputes been lessened?"

Answer: "Not really. Some people said after their visits that 'everything in Shenzhen, except for the five star red flag, is not of a socialist nature. It is almost the same as Hong Kong.' Recently, the conservatives have become active again."

"Entrance of Spiritual Pollution"

Question: "Do you refer to the movement to eliminate spiritual pollution?"

Answer: "In this 'movement,' which is really difficult to carry out, those who bear resentment against the policy of building special zones have seized this opportunity to spread such views as 'spiritual pollution is serious in the special zones,' 'it is necessary to stop up the flow of pollution in Shenzhen,' and so forth."

Question: "Was this one of the reasons why Deng Xiaoping made an inspection of the special zones?"

Answer: "I think it is time for us to draw a conclusion now."

Question: "Are there any members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee who hold different views on the policy of special zones, such as Ye Jianying?..."

Answer: "No, so far as I know, Ye Jianying has no objection to the special zones."

Question: "Is it true that in recent years some people have different opinions on Chen Yun's economic thinking?"

Answer: "Chen Yun is considered to be the number one economist of the CPC. He saved China three times in the economic field. The first time was in 1949, when he suggested taking 3 years to rehabilitate the economy and change the stagnant situation. The second time was during the 3 years of economic difficulties, when he put forward the policy of readjustment, consolidation, filling out, and raising standards to tide over difficulties. The third time was after the fall of the gang of four and when Hua Guofeng tried to purchase a leap forward from abroad. Chen Yun put forward the policy of economic readjustment. As a result, each time the dying Chinese economy was revitalized."

Has Chen Yun Become "Leftist"?

Question: "In the past, Mao Zedong said that Chen Yun always inclined to the right deviation, but now some people say that he has become 'leftist.' Have you ever heard anything about this?"

Answer: "Chen Yun's economic thinking is characterized by emphasizing the planned economy, although it does not exclude the importance of market regulation. But some people in the party who are more emancipated have attached greater importance to the market economy."

Question: "Is it true that Chen Yun often thinks fondly of the economic situation in the 1950's?"

Answer: "Yes, the situation in the 1950's was really very good. However, the situation has developed, and we cannot go back to the past. Some people think that in the present situation, it is necessary to absorb good experience from Hungary and continue to carry out flexible, and more flexible, economic policies. Many people in the Academy of Social Sciences hold this view. Recently, Bo Yibo also said publicly that 'some methods and policies at present, which are the continuation of those of the 1950's and 1960's, do not suit the present situation.' If people judge the special zones by the old standards of the 1950's, they will surely feel that the economy in these zones is following the capitalist road."

Question: "Has Chen Yun maintained a good relationship with Deng Xiaoping?"

Answer: "I think their relationship is normal. Chen Yun has higher seniority than Deng Xiaoping within the party. Deng Xiaoping respects him. They both made speeches at the 12th CPC National Congress."

The Primary Objective of Deng Xiaoping's Inspection of Shenzhen

Question: "You said that the primary objective of Deng Xiaoping's inspection of the special zones was to end the disputes over the special zones; what do you think the conclusion will be?"

Answer: "Concerning the situation in the special zones, Deng Xiaoping has already received detailed information on it. He must have a well-thought-out solution to it. However, through on-the-spot observation and understanding, and through investigation and study, he could get a more concrete understanding of the situation, and the conclusion would be more convincing."

Question: "Are there any other objectives of his inspection of the special zones?"

Answer: "I should think so."

Question: "What are they?"

Answer: "But aren't you going to Guangdong? There you will get firsthand information, and you will learn much more than from me."

There Were More Than 40 People in Deng Xiaoping's Entourage

On 10 February, I arrived in Guangzhou with the main pieces of the story put in order while I was in Beijing. By then, Deng Xiaoping had already ended his "vacation" in the three special zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Xiamen, and the relevant reports were covered in the newspapers. But still, through various channels, I discovered that there was still a lot of news that had escaped coverage and the inside story was left for me to pursue.

It was between 24 and 29 January that Deng Xiaoping inspected Shenzhen and Zhuhai, and it was only reported that Yang Shangkun and Wang Zhen and others were accompanying him. But actually, there were more than 40 people in his entourage, including Deng Xiaoping's wife, Zhuo Lin, one of his daughters, his son-in-law, and granddaughter; and also his secretary, his assistants, and so on.

In Shenzhen, they stayed at Xinyuan, the guest house of the city CPC Committee. The guest house consisted of several buildings, four-story buildings, and separate bungalows. Deng Xiaoping stayed in one of the bungalows.

Riding in a Minibus Instead of a Hongqi Sedan

During their vacation and inspection in Shenzhen and Guangzhou, Deng Xiaoping and his party rode in three buses (they are called "minibuses" in Hong Kong). There was a blue line painted on the body of the bus, and the bus windows had dark brown glass, with drawn curtains. Why should have they ridden in a "minibus" instead of a Hongqi? It was thought that they did not want to attract attention for a Hongqi would be too big a target, and would not be secure enough. He rode in a Hongqi during his visit to Beidaihe last summer, and an accident almost took place. They had learned a lesson from that.

Deng Xiaoping's Birthday

Between 24 and 26 January, Deng Xiaoping visited many places in Shenzhen. The people in charge of Shenzhen were afraid that at his age he would be too tired, but Deng Xiaoping was still in high spirits, despite the exhausting activities.

"Comrade Xiaoping is 79 years old, and still in such good health!"

"A few days from now will be my birthday, and I will be 80!" Deng Xiaoping smiled when he made this admission.

A few days later, Deng Xiaoping was having dinner at the Grill Room near the swimming pool on the second floor of the White Swan Hotel in Guangzhou. He ordered a steak and grouper. His son-in-law, who had the biggest appetite, who had three steaks at 35 yuan each, paid in foreign exchange certificates. According to estimates, Deng Xiaoping and his party spent more than 2,000 yuan on food at the White Swan Hotel. Some people were guessing that that might have been Deng Xiaoping's birthday party. The CPC Central Committee has stipulated that no birthday celebration is to be given for any individual, but it certainly does not forbid birthday celebrations within the family. Moreover, the banquet was not at state expense.

Bolster the Leadership in the Special Zone

The "arrival of his excellency Deng Xiaoping," I believe made the ranking leaders in Shenzhen City happier than on their own birthdays. During the past few years, these leaders have suffered no small pressure from the "leftists." They have heard a great deal of unpleasant criticism. The "leftist" generals, specialists, and certain important officials and brain trusts of Zhongnanhai wrote report after report, full of criticism, after they visited Shenzhen. They wore serious expressions when they met Liang Xiang and other followers of the policies of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. During the turbulent campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution, popular songs continued to be sung in restaurants and people were still allowed to dance in the discos of the guest houses there. This even more seriously enraged the leftist despots and generals who called Shenzhen a "pit and the birthplace of spiritual pollution." Some people in the provincial organizations demanded that the SHENZHEN TEQU BAO make a self-criticism for its delay in making known its attitude toward spiritual pollution and its continuing to publish some softline articles which they called "secondary pollution." However, the Shenzhen leaders think that in doing their work they have not gone beyond the bounds set by Deng Xiaoping in his instruction that "new things should be done with new methods and the things in a special zone should be done with special methods; thus while our methods are entirely new, our stand remains unchanged." Therefore, in their opinion, what was said about "following a capitalist road," "running the zone as a concession area," and "spreading pollution in the zone" did not tally with the facts. Now they can let Deng see the truth and make him give an opinion on this. How happy they must be for having this opportunity.

When Deng Xiaoping got off the train in Shenzhen, he said to Liang Xiang: "I first put forth the idea of establishing special economic zones and then the CPC Central Committee made a decision on it. I have come to see how the special zones operate, no matter whether they are run satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily." However, the cadres in Shenzhen believed that Deng Xiaoping would not have come if the special zones had not been satisfactorily run. The second aim of Deng's visit to the special zone was to bolster the special zone, its leaders, and the workers who are developing it.

Summing Up Achievements and Refuting Opposition

After a few days of inspection, Deng Xiaoping was satisfied with the work in the special zone, which was just as noted in the reports he had read in Zhongnanhai, where achievements were the major part of the work. On 26 January, Deng Xiaoping boarded China's first paradise on the sea -- A World on the Sea, a luxurious 10,000-ton ship berthed in Shekou, and inspected the ship. He wrote an inscription of the ship's name. That very day, Deng and his party boarded a gunboat and made a trip from Shekou to the Zhuhai Special Zone, where he inspected work for 3 days and was also satisfied. On the eve of the day he left Zhuhai, he wrote for the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone: "Zhuhai Special Economic Zone is good." It is a short inscription, but its significance is great; for it confirms the achievements of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone. The inscription he wrote for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is of even greater significance. It is as follows: "The experiences gained in developing Shenzhen have proved that our policies on the establishment of special economic zones are correct." Every word of this inscription is very significant. This inscription sums up in writing the policies on the special zones and vigorously criticizes those who oppose these policies.

The Inside Story on How the Inscription Was Written Retroactively

There was an interesting question:

The inscription of A World on the Sea that Deng Xiaoping wrote on 26 January was published in Hong Kong's TA KUNG PAO on 29 January, but why was the inscription that he wrote for Shenzhen Special Zone on that same day published later, on 5 February? The inside story on this is that this inscription was written by Deng Xiaoping a few days after he left Shenzhen, when he had thoroughly thought things over. He sent people to Shenzhen with this inscription. In order to make the date of the inscription conform with the date of his inspection in Shenzhen, he wrote the date 26 January, a day he was in Shenzhen. That was why there was a delay in publishing this inscription.

Obviously, there is no mistaking what the conclusion, "the policies on the establishment of special economic zones are correct," is aimed at. It shows two things: 1) so far, there are still people who believe that the policies on the establishment of special zones are incorrect; 2) Deng Xiaoping has used words to vigorously and ruthlessly counterattack this opinion.

Why Does He Always Bring Wang Zhen Along With Him?

There is another interesting question:

Why did Deng Xiaoping always bring Wang Zhen along when he inspected various special zones?

Wang Zhen led people to reclaim wasteland at Nanniwan during the Yanan period. In the third civil war, he commanded the troops to fight along the Huan He and the Chang Jiang.

In the antirightist movement, he felt keenly for intellectuals. And when the poet Ai Qing was classified as "rightist," it was Wang Zhen who made arrangements to send him to Xinjiang to protect him from further attacks. During the Cultural Revolution, Wang Zhen did not follow Mao Zedong too far, thus, he has left a good impression among people. Nevertheless, like some other veteran cadres in the Army, in recent years, this old general has not been in favor of the open-door economic policy adopted by the CPC central decisionmakers. Moreover, Wang Zhen, as president of the Central Party School, was among the first to step forward to take an active part in the drive of "elimination of spiritual pollution." For this reason, many people in intellectual circles in Beijing said that "Wang Zhen has become 'leftist.'" This time, he accompanied Deng Xiaoping on the inspection tour of the special zone. Cadres in Guangdong believe that this was a terrific arrangement made by Deng Xiaoping. They wonder how Wang Zhen felt about his trip. If the fact shown could change his views, he, along with Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission, who has steadfastly followed the Deng Xiaoping line, would have a significant influence on the Army.

My Three Impressions

Anyway, with the briefing by some friends in Beijing and Guangzhou, I have gained some insight into the purpose and actual facts of Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour to the special zones. Here are my three impressions on the matter:

1. Obstacles and pressure originating from "leftism" against the economic reform and the building of special zones are rather formidable and should not be underestimated.
2. Steadfastly adhering to the policy on the special zones, Deng Xiaoping has made no compromise to maintain a balance of power.
3. The special zones should be allowed to adopt more "special" policies. And their experience can be popularized to the whole country.

In a fishing area in Shenzhen, Deng Xiaoping found the fishermen there leading a very rich life -- they all enjoy a very high standard of living, and all their small houses are equipped with modern appliances. Liang Lingguang, who was then standing by his side, said that it would take 50 years for all rural areas throughout the country to catch up with the standards of living in that fishing area. Deng Xiaoping responded that it would more likely take 100 years. But, Deng Xiaoping's daughter privately told others: "Even a century will not do." Anyway, it is our hope that the level of the material and spiritual life of the peasants, workers, intellectuals, and cadres throughout the country will be raised year after year.

Guangdong Will Adopt More Relaxed Policies

The news was spread from the organs under the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee during the Spring Festival season soon after Deng Xiaoping returned from Zhuhai to Guangzhou. The news was that Guangdong Province will adopt more relaxed and flexible policies and that it will be allowed to form industrial and commercial enterprises based on partnerships of less than 40 persons each. This is a model on the Hungarian experience. I hope that this policy will really be implemented.

Could the provincial CPC Committee initiate such a new idea and put forth such principles and policies without Deng Xiaoping's support?

I believe our country's way out is to open the door wider and wider, both in the economic and the political fields.

OIL SUPPLY BASE, HARBOR TO BE BUILT IN ZHUHAI

HK020236 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Mar 84 Business News pp 1, 3

[Article by Peter Witton]

[Excerpt] A US\$170 million oil supply base and deep-water harbour is to be built east of Macao in the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Dredging work could start as early as next month and vessels could be using the \$70 million first phase by early next year. The expansion of what is currently the small passenger and fishing port of Jiuzhou was agreed by the Chinese authorities earlier this week.

The Zhuhai port will be developed by a newly-formed joint venture comprising Zhuhai Special Economic Zone Development Co, China Nanhai Oil Joint Services Corp and Gladhover Ltd of Hong Kong.

According to one of the developers, the port will act as the "linchpin" of the \$4 billion development of the Zhuhai SEZ stretching 13 kms east and west of the Macao border.

The developers claim the location, exactly north of prospective South China Sea oil-fields, has been approved and the area has been picked as the third oil support facility after Shekou and Chiwan.

The port's proposed ability to handle 10,000 dwt vessels could mean a drop in the number of lighters transshipping goods to and from Macao.

At a press conference yesterday, Gladhover, which is jointly owned by an unidentified Hong Kong Chinese and an Overseas Chinese interest, unveiled details of the scheme. The project co-ordinator, Mr Keith Grantham, said: "We have been working closely with both the Chinese authorities and our foreign advisers for the past two years to ensure that all the facilities in this project will be of international standard."

Jiuzhou harbour now consists of an eastern breakwater, a ferry terminal and small boat quay. The project will mean reclaiming land to the west and creating up to 1,000 metres of wharfs with four oil rig supply berths, one dedicated cargo berth and two additional cargo berths.

There will be facilities for a container gantry crane - with room for a second container wharf in the distant future.

Supporting residential, commercial and medical facilities will be built within a one km radius. These will include 280 flats in two 15-storey blocks, recreational support, a two-storey shopping plaza, a helicopter landing pad, offices and a clinic specialising in oil field injuries.

An 18-km long, 100-metre wide channel will be dredged to a low tide depth of eight metres. The actual harbour will offer a nine-metre low-tide depth compared with about five metres now.

Despite depth problems in Macao, the developers estimate one annual maintenance dredge involving one million cubic meters of silt should keep the harbour and approaches clear.

Installation of roads and utilities has been completed, or is being completed by the Chinese authorities, according to Gladhover.

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